The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Business Before the Executive Session of the Senate.

Several Important Treaties to be Considered.

The New-York Appointments to be Sent in Again To-Day.

Effect of the New Reconstruction Measures in the South.

The Project of Canadian Annexation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 11.

The Senate will convene in Executive Session at 12 o'clock to-morrow. There being no nominations before it some of the treaties will probably be taken up for consideration, and Mr. SUMNER may possibly improve the opportunity to deliver his carefully-prepared speech on the *Alabama* Claims Treaty. There are of all kinds twelve treaties now before the Senate. The most important are the following: The *Alabama* claims, the Naturalization Treaty with England, the San Juan Boundary Treaty with the same nation, the Darien Ship Canal Treaty, the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas from Denmark, and the Treaty of Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands. They all stand favorably reported with the Committee on Foreign Relations, save the *Alabama* and the St ThomasT reaties.

The session of the Senate will, it is thought, last about two weeks, and the discussion of these treaties will afford the only escape-valve for discussion. By a new rule of the Senate all Indian treaties are hereafter to be considered in open session.

THE EMBASSIES.

A large batch of nominations, mostly foreign appointments it is understood, will be sent to the Senate by the President to-morrow. Many of the leading appointments, such as MOTLEY for England, CURTIS for Russia, BIRILLABARGER for Portugal and SICKLES for Mexico, have been agreed on for some time, but withheld until the larger part of the foreign list was adjusted, as the number of first-class men applying for the various positions has been such that there has been great difficulty in making the selection so as to suit all the considerations of merit, geographical location and political preference.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York revenue appointments which failed of confirmation through the objections of certain Senators, which caused them to fall for lack of further time, are the following: W. H. HAWKINS, Assessor, First District; J. F. CLEVELAND, Assessor, Thirty-second District; JAS. MCCARTER, Assessor, Fifth District; L. L. DOTY, Assessor, Sixth District; M. H. TREADWELL, Assessor, Seventh District; AUGUSTUS FORD, Assessor, Eighth District; JOS. FRIELAND, Collector, Second District; G. L. FORD, Collector, Third District; J. F. BAILEY, Thirty-second District; ALFRED PLEASONTON, Fourth District; W. A. DARLING, Ninth District.

The President stated yesterday his intention of recommending all these gentlemen immediately, and he will do so to-morrow, provided the official notice of the fact of non-action is received in time. There will be no new deal to suit political influences until the Senate has acted finally on men who have once been unanimously reported for confirmation. The nomination of Mr. WADSWORTH as United States Marshal will not again be sent in, he having been adversely reported by the Judiciary Committee. It is reported that the President comments unfavorably upon the gentleman who deceived him in this matter. Pertinent to the failure to confirm the New-York nominations, there is one thing to which the attention of Senators should be directed. Within the past three days thousands of dollars, part cash and part contingent upon success, have been offered by whisky distillers or their agents to prominent gentlemen supposed to have influence with Senators, to induce them to persuade other Senators to report against, to object to and to defeat the confirmation of one or more of the prominent New-York revenue nominations. The fact that the nominations failed chiefly for want of time is no evidence that these offers had any effect, but the parties making them do not hesitate to attribute the failure, not to the pure and conscientious action of Senators, but to their own base mercenary efforts.

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS.

The larger part of the members of the House will remain in the city during this week, in order to arrange finally such appointments for their districts as remain unsettled. Heads of departments may therefore look for an unusual pressure for the next few days, as every one will plead the necessity of a speedy departure as a reason why his demands should receive immediate attention. A few will leave at once.

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

The effect of the recent action of the President and Congress on reconstruction, especially in Virginia, is of the most cheering character. Letters from Richmond received to-day say that it seems as if a load of depression had been lifted from the spirits of the people, and that the satisfaction with the action of Congress is well-nigh unanimous, the only exceptions being some few sullen resentiments who still harbor the ghost of the rebellion and spit at the flag. Business is already reviving as a consequence, and the doubt and uncertainty which has been consequent upon their chaotic condition being removed, people are already beginning to form east plans for the future and to prepare for a largely increased business activity.

It is believed that the material interests of the State will be advanced many millions by this action of Congress.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The President is to be waited on to-morrow by delegates from the several trades organizations of this city, and also by representatives of similar associations in Charleston, S. C.; Rock Island, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Franklin, Pa.; Philadelphia, New-York and Portsmouth, Va., in reference to the construction of the Eight-hour law. At a meeting of these delegates last evening a series of resolutions were adopted, and the hope was expressed that the unanimous adoption of the eight-hour resolution by the House, and the favorable consideration given it in the Senate will be accepted by the President and the Secretaries of War and Navy as an explanation of the act that it does not mean a corresponding reduction of wages.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pertinent to the passage of the joint resolution settling the Pacific Railroad quarrel, it may be stated that the result was brought about in a great measure by the prompt action of not acting by congressmen in some way. Congress could simply pass Mr. WHEELER's resolution reported by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House, which provided for the postponement of the investigation of the subject until the next session of Congress, and that the Government subsidy should be withheld from both roads until the investigation was concluded and the rights of the two roads fully established. Both corporations are so largely inflated by the requirements of their rapid construction operations that they looked upon the temporary loss of the subsidy with alarm, and inasmuch as their interests become identical the moment their iron meets, and what injures one injures the other, they finally arranged a basis of settlement, which not only fixes the junction and guarantees the speedy completion of the roads, but takes the organization of the Union Pacific out of the clutches of your virtuous New-York Courts.

SPANISH OUTRAGES IN CUBA.

The increasing number of outrages by the Spanish authorities and forces upon American citizens is attracting universal attention here. Fresh intelligence has to-day been received of the arrest of several more naturalized American citizens; and the seizure of two men possessed of passports from the brig *Lizzie Major* by a Spanish man-of-war has been officially communicated. Actions of this character, now occurring so frequently, call loudly for prompt redress, and the country need not be surprised to hear very shortly that orders have been given to our forces in the Cuban waters to demand immediate satisfaction for these outrages.

One result of such conduct on the part of the Spanish authorities is to largely increase the feeling of Cuban sympathy, which is spreading rapidly among the more influential classes here. During the past week a delegation of the officers of the "Junta Patriotica De Cubaños," of New-York, consisting of Señors CARMEN, M. DE COLAS, Vice-President, and Señors MERCEDES DE SHERMAN, Secretary, have been here, and had interviews with many of the leading members of both Houses of Congress with reference to the situation of affairs in Cuba. These ladies, with the gentlemen accompanying them, including Mr. NESTOR PONCE DE LEON, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and gave much interesting information and important statistical evidence bearing on this subject. They also organized a branch of their society here, of which Mrs. Senator POMEROY has been elected President.

BANQUET TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

Hon. W. M. EVARTS gave an elegant dinner last evening in honor of General SHERMAN, at which were present besides the guest of the occasion General THOMAS, Secretaries FISH, BOUTWELL, COX, RAWLINS, Postmaster-General CRESWELL and Attorney-General HOAR, Chief Justice CHASE and Justice NELSON, Speaker BLAINE, Senators ANTHONY, SUMNER and SHERMAN, Hon. Mr. THORNTON, British Minister, and THOMAS EVING, Sr. The dinner was served in very elegant style at a circular table ten feet in diameter, and as Mrs. EVARTS rose to leave, the President was announced, who joined the company at their dessert and coffee.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

The opinions on Senator SPRAGUE'S recent speeches and career in the Senate, are numerous and conflicting. He was the only Republican who voted against the bill which was passed in accordance with the message of the President providing for an election in Mississippi, Virginia and Texas. Some infer from this and other tendencies in the same direction, that he is going over to the Democratic Party. The working men of the District have tendered him a serenade on Tuesday evening, as a manifestation of their approval of the course he has recently taken in their behalf in the Senate.

THE SPEAKERS.

Mr. Speaker BLAINE leaves for his home in Maine on Tuesday. On his return at the next session he will commence housekeeping and will extend the customary courtesies of the Speakership.

COLORED CELEBRATION.

Extensive preparations are being made by the colored people of the District for a proper observance of the Emancipation Celebration, to take place on the 16th inst.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CONFIRMATION.

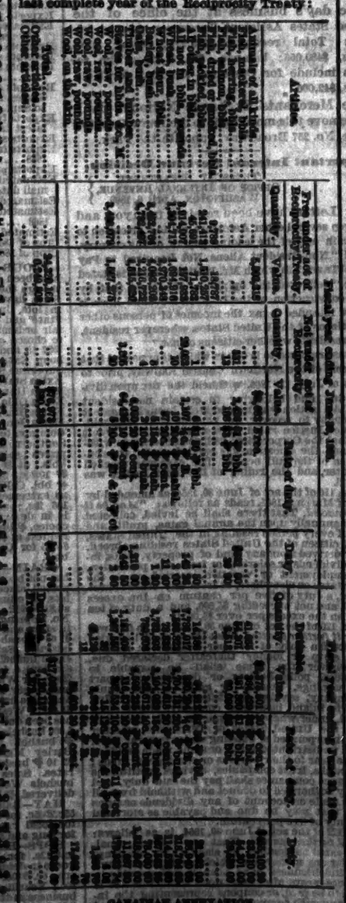
The published vote on the confirmation of General LONGSTREET was incorrect in many respects. The following is a correct copy of the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Howard, Conkling, Cole, Fenton, Fowler, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Thurman, Trumbull, Warner, Williams, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Cameron, Gilbert, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Robertson, Scott, Tipton—10.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The following are the imports into the United States from Canada and other British North American possessions on the Atlantic for the fiscal year 1867-8, as compared with 1866-7, the last complete year of the Reciprocity Treaty:



CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The project of Canadian annexation in settlement of the *Alabama* claims, with the joint consent of England and the colonists, begins to attract attention in Governmental and diplomatic circles, and is by some regarded as likely to become a prominent feature of General GRANT'S Administration. The views expressed on this subject here part of the American press, the favorable response of the English newspapers and the demand for annexation among the Colonies, especially in Nova Scotia, have encouraged a belief in the possibility of the scheme if managed with diplomatic tact and a careful regard to English honor. Objections to the possibility of its accomplishment, and doubts as to the policy and safety of such an enlargement of the Republic, are strongly urged by individuals, but it is confidently asserted by others, that public opinion is gradually setting in favor of our acceptance of the Canadas should they be tendered by Great Britain, as the surest mode of harmonizing the interests and ending the jealousies between the two countries, and affording the basis of a permanent and cordial peace.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner DELANO has decided that any dealer who converts plug tobacco into smoking tobacco, either by cutting, rolling or in any other manner, keeping the same for sale, is thereby constituted a manufacturer under the law and must pay a tax and give bonds as tobacco manufacturers.

OFFICE-SEEKING.

A large number of members of Congress will remain here some time on behalf of office-seeking constituents.

DISMISSALS.

Thus far twenty messengers and laborers, five male clerks and twenty-four female clerks have been discharged from the Post Office Department. Preparations are making for many removals in all the Departments.

JAPANESE GYMNASTS.

Recently RISLEY'S Japanese troupe paid a visit to the President and his family, and met with a warm reception, and afterward a portion of the latter attended their performances.

SNOW-STORM.

A snow-storm has prevailed here a greater portion of to-day, but the weather is now clear.

Generals Longstreet and Wheeler.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, April 7.

The Huntsville *Democrat* says General JOE WHEELER has no politics now, except the "shovel and the hoe." This reminds us of a little incident that we heard in Washington the other day, and now printed for the first time. About the time General LONGSTREET wrote his memorable letter, WHEELER was a constant visitor at his office in New-Orleans. One day LONGSTREET showed WHEELER the letter he (LONGSTREET) had written, and asked his views upon it. WHEELER read it and was perfectly delighted at the clear and emphatic utterance of the views and principles of the old "war-horse." He suggested, however, a few alterations or interlineations, which LONGSTREET made. WHEELER then indorsed the whole, and requested LONGSTREET to publish it at once. The next day the letter was published. At once a howl was set up. The people and the Press of New-Orleans were bitter in their denunciations of LONGSTREET. The visits of WHEELER to LONGSTREET'S office ceased, and the little cavalry chieftain played the part of the "artful dodger" amazingly well. One day, however, LONGSTREET saw him "dodge" into a store and followed him in, remarking, in substance, "WHEELER, why do you avoid me? I don't care about any man's speaking to me; but you are one of the men who read, corrected and indorsed my letter. Why now seek to avoid the issue?" WHEELER "wilted," and acknowledged he couldn't stand "the pressure." So it is, and so the world goes.

The Death of Major-General Nichols.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 9.

We deeply regret the announcement that Brevet-Major-General WILLIAM A. NICHOLS, lately transferred from the position of Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, to the same rank on the staff of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, died at his residence in this city at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was the senior officer in the Adjutant-General's department of the United States army excepting Generals LORENZO THOMAS and EDWARD D. TOWNSEND. He has been ill for several weeks, but his disease—pneumonia—had not given indications of a fatal termination until a few hours before his death. On Wednesday he was visited by Rev. Dr. SCHUYLER, of Christ Church, at the request of the General, and the consolations of the Christian religion administered. He was a good man, whose residence in St. Louis has endeared him to many friends, and his services for his country have been many and brilliant.

Senator Sprague's Latest Speech.

From the Providence Journal, April 9.

After a long-continued flourish of trumpets and beating of war drums, which had the effect to secure a full attendance in the galleries, Senator SPRAGUE has made another speech, in which, if we may judge from the telegraphic synopsis, he has fulfilled the threat embodied in his letter of last fall to the effect that if the Senate one of the leading and most respectable business houses in Rhode Island, or in the whole country, so wanton, causeless and atrocious an assault upon private citizens of such exalted worth and blameless character as Messrs. HERSCHEL & IVES, will stir a deep feeling of indignation far beyond the borders of the State. The charge that either of these gentlemen ever attempted to injure the Senator's business credit and standing is quite too absurd for contradiction; and the reiterated assumption that they had, by their remarks, in the harmless little paragraph in the *Journal*, relative to his former speech, can only be cleared with Mr. SPRAGUE'S statement that he had attained his own great prosperity by crushing out all other competitors. There is little doubt upon whom the shafts of imputation might not rest with just as much truth and propriety. Senator ANTHONY, it will be noticed, replied with becoming spirit to the calumnies cast upon these estimable gentlemen.

Letter from the President of the New-England Labor Reform League to Senator Sprague.

Senator SPRAGUE has received the following letter from the President of the New-England Labor Reform League:

WORCESTER, MASS., Friday, April 9, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I cannot repress an impulse to thank you for recent brave and timely utterances in the Senate. It is nearly two years since the National Labor Union in its platform of principles adopted at Chicago, announced the great truth which you have been urging as a proclaim to the whole American people, viz.: That the rates of interest must be reduced, and capital economized so as to serve legitimate enterprise in production and exchange, instead of, as now, nourishing the institutions of a moneyed aristocracy, in endless schemes of monopoly and speculation. Whatever time-serving and subsidized Senators may have said in reply, be assured that not only the working people of Rhode Island, but of Massachusetts, of New-England, and the nation universally, could they speak, would heartily indorse your manly rebuke of a policy which is decreasing and defrauding agriculture, manufactures, and takes the bread from millions of tables in these States.

With sincere hopes that you will fight out the battle of labor on this line,

Respectfully, yours truly,

E. H. HEYWOOD,

President New-England Labor Reform League.

Hon. WM. SPRAGUE, United States Senate.

The Forty-third United States Infantry.

From the Detroit Post, April 10.

The Forty-third United States Infantry, for some time past stationed at Fort Wayne, near this city, was yesterday consolidated with the First Infantry, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. The regiment was commanded by General JOHN C. ROBINSON, who served gallantly during the war. The General will leave town next week for Binghamton, N. Y. The following is his order:

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY, FORT WAYNE, MICH., April 8, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—To-day the Forty-third Regiment of Infantry, as an organization, ceases to exist. It was organized pursuant to an act of Congress, by selection from the officers and soldiers of the regular army and volunteers who had been wounded in the line of their duty. Fourteen of its officers have suffered amputation of the leg or arm, and all, officers and men, bear upon their persons the marks of honorable wounds received in defence of the Union.

I have been proud to command this regiment of veteran soldiers, and my connection with it has been one of unalloyed pleasure. The associations are ended, and we are about to separate. With most of us the separation will probably be final. "A grateful country will now supply your services," but unfounded prejudice fears the cry of economy have necessitated your absence. Those of you who are considered fit for active duty will be transferred to another regiment. You who have been too severely wounded will be rewarded by your fellows with a certificate of discharge from the service. Wherever you may go, you will bear with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Comrades, farewell.

ED. C. ROBINSON,

Colonel 43d U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

TELEGRAMS.

Further Disturbances in the City of Havana.

Grand Celebration of the Pope's Jubilee at Rome.

Reiterated Assurances of Peace from France.

A Steamboat Burned on the Arkansas---Great Loss of Life.

Further Particulars of the Gold Hill Mine Disaster.

CUBA.

Fighting Between Citizens of Havana and the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 10.

There was fighting in the City of Havana, on Friday night, between the citizens and soldiery, and several persons were killed. The disturbance, however, subsided, and on Saturday the city was quiet. The fracas commenced at an execution; a prisoner about to be garroted exclaimed from the scaffold, "*Viva la Independencia!*" The cry was taken up by persons among the crowd, and the troops immediately fired upon them, wounding eight. The people returned the shots, and the incipient revolution only ended with nightfall. The Spanish man-of-war *Fernando Catolica* overhauled the American brig *Lizzie Major*, ten miles from Caibarien, and took from her two of her passengers. Both of the persons taken were provided with passports, and had embarked at Havana. A report is current from Cuban sources that the Spanish troops, while conveying a supply of provisions from Santa Cruz to Puerta Principe, were defeated.

ROME.

Celebration at St. Peter's of the Pope's Jubilee.

LONDON, Sunday, April 11.

The Pope's jubilee was celebrated at Rome with great splendor. The Pope said mass at St. Peter's, and a Te Deum was sung in the presence of the Cardinals, the foreign Ambassadors, notabilities from all parts of Europe, and an immense congregation. In the evening the city was illuminated.

FRANCE.

Measures of Defence and Declarations of Peace.

PARIS, Sunday, April 11.

Marshal NEIL, in the Senate, yesterday, reiterated the maxim that it was the duty of the country, in time of peace, to secure its safety. The defensive measures proposed by the Government were approved accordingly.

M. DE LAVALETTE, in the Corps Legislatif, made a long, peaceful speech. He concluded with the following words: "It is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace."

SPAIN.

Modifications Proposed in the New Constitution.

MADRID, Sunday, April 11.

In the Cortes yesterday OLOZAGA made a speech in which he urged upon that body the adoption of a statute to be incorporated in the new Constitution which shall materially modify the powers and functions of the Ministry, as well as reduce that branch of the Government numerically.

Carlist Outbreak on the Frontiers.

MADRID, Sunday, April 11.

News has been received from the frontier that a band of Carlists, 600 strong, attacked the town of Seo de Urgel, in the Pyrenees, but were repulsed with heavy loss, and fled to the mountains.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Grand Banquet to Charles Dickens in St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 11.

The banquet to CHARLES DICKENS occurred at St. George's Hall, in this city, Saturday evening. About seven hundred gentlemen sat down, and there were besides many spectators. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners.

Sir HENRY HOUGHTON and HEPWORTH DIXON, Esq., presided. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk, Lord LYTTON, in glowing terms, proposed the health of Mr. DICKENS.

Mr. DICKENS arose and with much emotion responded. He felt, he said, that he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was always foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond open-handed, spontaneously and munificently to all appeals for aid to art and literature.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE also responded to a sentiment. He eulogized WASHINGTON IRVING, Mr. MOTLEY and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognize publicly the honor that was due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of CHARLES DICKENS as Minister to Washington would be beneficial to both countries.

THE GOLD HILL MINES.

The Subterranean Fires in Nevada—Indications of Decrease—Funeral of the Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, April 11.

The latest advices from Gold Hill state that the fire and smoke have considerably decreased. Steam was issuing from the crevices where the shafts had been closed, leading to the belief that the mines were filling with steam, and that the flames would thus eventually be smothered. As long as there is any evidence that the fire is still in operation, the injecting of steam will be continued. No more bodies have yet been recovered; and as the fires have been raging so furiously in the mines it is probable that all traces of human remains have disappeared. The origin of the fire is doubtful. Some allege it was carelessness on the part of the men at work in the mines; others that it was caused by ignition of fire-damp, and hence the explosion. The funeral of the unfortunate persons who perished in the mines occurred on Saturday. The flags in Virginia City and at Gold Hill were all at half-mast. The funeral cortège was joined by hundreds of persons, sympathizing with the surviving friends of the deceased.

The Pope's Jubilee Feted in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 11.

A salute of fifty guns was fired yesterday evening from Federal Hill by the German Catholics, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Priesthood of Pope PIUS IX.

Festivals were held to-day in all the Catholic Churches in commemoration of the event.

Termination of a Religious Squabble.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sunday, April 11.

The trouble among the Catholics of this city, connected with the Church of the Holy Family, seems to have ended. Rev. MANTIS KAVANAGH, the Priest appointed by Bishop McQUAID to supersede Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, said mass at the church to-day. Arrangements were made by the city authorities to preserve order in case any disturbance should be attempted.

TWITCHELL.

History of the Twitchell Family—The Murderer's Attempts to Implicate his Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday April 11.

The Twitchell case still excites considerable interest here. The *Sunday Transcript* publishes an interesting and authentic history of the family not heretofore made public.

Mrs. TWITCHELL, the *Transcript* says, was born in Washington, her mother being then known as Mrs. WEBUTZ. Her father was Rev. OLIVER SPENCER, a Methodist clergyman of some reputation. In 1844 the mother and daughter moved to Cincinnati, and remained there four years, during which time CAMILLA was known as Miss SAWYER, her mother having a married sister by that name. This is probably the origin of the story that Mrs. TWITCHELL was the illegitimate daughter of a member of Congress. From Ohio, in 1848, Mrs. WEBUTZ and daughter came to Philadelphia, and the former married Mr. HILL. Shortly afterward CAMILLA married RICHARD MARTIN, a clerk in a dry goods store. After living together five years, MARTIN left his wife, alleging acts of impropriety on her part, but she took the initiative in proceedings for a divorce, which resulted in a legal separation in 1863. CAMILLA then resumed the name of SAWYER, returned to her mother's house and lived there with her and Mr. HILL. She there became acquainted with TWITCHELL, Sr., then a widower with several children, beside GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, an illegitimate son, who had been born in Brooklyn, his mother dying shortly after his birth. CAMILLA was engaged as housekeeper, and removed with TWITCHELL, Sr., to New-Jersey. It is denied most positively by all parties that there was improper conduct between Mr. TWITCHELL and his housekeeper. On the contrary, CAMILLA'S conduct is represented to have been blameless. She was a member of Dr. LORD'S church, in Broad-street, near Chestnut, and, in her character as housekeeper, was paid regular wages, and for extra service received extra pay. When GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., reached manhood, he was accepted as the suitor of his father's housekeeper, and in 1864 was married. We have already said that Mrs. TWITCHELL is not yet ready to give to the public a formal statement, but while in person awaiting trial, in conversation with the Prison officials, she made a partial explanation, which has never been published. When informed of her husband's conviction, and the probabilities of her own fate, she remarked: "I know nothing of this murder. That afternoon GEORGE and I were out riding, and when we got back to the house mother was getting tea, as SARAH CAMPBELL had gone out. I noticed that GEORGE was very much depressed in spirits. He never was very much of a talker, but this night he was quieter than usual. He scarcely spoke at all at the table, and after supper I said to mother, 'There is something the matter with GEORGE; suppose you go and talk with him while I clear away the things.' Mother went up stairs and I did clear away the things, and when I got through I went to my room. GEORGE was then in the sitting-room, reading a paper and smoking a cigar. I went to bed, and don't know how long I was asleep when I was aroused by the cry of SARAH CAMPBELL in the kitchen." This is the only statement she has ever made outside of whatever she may have communicated to her counsel.

The *Transcript* continues as follows:

"Why Mrs. TWITCHELL ceased her visits to the prison. At the contact, it may be well to remind our readers that on the day of the inquest she appealed to her husband to tell what he knew of the murder, and that if he were guilty to act like a man and relieve her. This he refused to do. A few days after she did call at the prison, but instead of the greeting on her part being warm and affectionate, it was cold, as might be expected from one who looked upon her husband as the murderer of her mother. Immediately after her acquittal, TWITCHELL and his friends commenced paving the way for a statement from Mrs. TWITCHELL, which would take from him the charge and fasten it upon the wife. So shrewd were the parties engaged that one of them visited DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., to ascertain from him whether a person once acquitted by a jury could be tried for the same second time if there be a confession of guilt. Response being there could not be a second trial, efforts were renewed with redoubled vigor until Mrs. TWITCHELL'S friends heard of them, and advised her to absent herself from prison. She always spoke publicly in the murder, and her fears of a confession by him were based upon the fact that she knew that he did not believe in the immortality of the soul, and that his professions to Mr. BRINGHURST of Christianity were only shams, merely to retain his service in the game for life he was playing. Others besides herself had every reason to feel assured that he would not hesitate at any lie to save his life, for there is every reason to believe that to at least one human being he had made S. TWITCHELL, Jr., confessed his crime and made himself the sole actor in the tragedy. Throughout this effort to induce his wife to take upon herself the unjust accusation in order to save his own life, TWITCHELL had frequent conversation with his friends, who, anxious as they were to assist him, could not overlook the damaging proofs of his own guilt. They saw the inherent impossibilities of his confession, and they were anxious to have some part of it explained. A day or two before his death his strong love of life led him again to refer to it, and he remarked to his aunt, Mrs. MOORE, 'It is hard that I have to die for this thing.' Mrs. MOORE inquired, 'How can you account for the blood found upon your shirt?' TWITCHELL related to her the circumstances of the murder, in keeping with his so-called confession. He told her how he was aroused by his wife calling to him, how he went down to the dining-room, and was there told by her that she had quarreled with her mother and killed her. His first impression was to alarm the neighbors, but his second impulse was to save his wife. TWITCHELL then stated to Mrs. MOORE circumstances attending the throwing of the body from the window. He asserted that he grasped the body of the murdered woman by the head and shoulders, while his wife took hold of her feet. They bore the body to the window, and rested it on the sill, in which position it was held by him (TWITCHELL) while his wife ran down stairs, and out into the yard, immediately under the window. When she reached this position, TWITCHELL quietly lowered the body into the arms of his wife, by whom it was laid at length upon the pavement. In this way he accounted for the circumstance that the body, when found, was not thrown together, as it might have been if hurled violently from the window, but laid out in a straightened condition. TWITCHELL concluded by saying that he supposed the blood came upon his clothes by his having hold of the murdered woman in the manner described. Mrs. MOORE inquired, 'what became of CAMILLA'S clothing; how did it happen that it was not as bloody as your own?' To this he responded that her clothing was carried off. In the face of all these confessions, Mrs. TWITCHELL has remained quiet. She has realized that if she denied the story while her husband was alive, she would be accused of an attempt to secure his death. She was willing not to tell what she knew, if that would be of any service to him, and she was also willing to assist him to the extent of her means; but when he wished her to go a step further and assert herself guilty of a crime she did not commit, she left him. It is anticipated that within a few days Mrs. TWITCHELL will make a full statement in her own behalf."

The Indiana Legislature—Railroad Collision.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, April 11.

The legislative situation remains unchanged. There was no quorum in either branch on Saturday, and an adjournment was had until Monday. The Democratic caucus on Saturday resolved to stay out.

A collision occurred on the Central Railroad, near this city, on Saturday evening, between a freight and wood train. The Engineer of the freight train, FRITZ YARBOROUGH, was instantly killed.

The Indians Burn their Treaty and Start on the War Path.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, April 11.

It is reported that the Kaw Indians burned their treaty with the Government, and will go on the war path.

At Helena, Montana, dispatch says: Advices from Fort Ellis state that on the 6th a party of ten Indians stole the cattle and horses from a ranche on Dry Creek. A party of fifteen or twenty citizens and four mounted soldiers from Fort Ellis pursued, overtook and killed nine of them. Private CARELY was killed, and two soldiers and one citizen were wounded.

About 300 troops of the Twentieth United States Infantry arrived here yesterday from Baton Rouge, bound for Mt. Pisgah.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Burning of a Steamer on the Arkansas—Seventeen Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, April 11.

The *Appeal's* (Little Rock) special says the steamer *G. A. Thompson*, from Cincinnati, struck a snag in the Arkansas River, near Pine Bluff, on Friday last, and sunk. Seventeen lives are reported lost, beside the vessel's entire cargo.

The house of Dr. A. H. KERR, on Big Creek, said to be one of the finest in the State, was destroyed by fire yesterday; loss $20,000.

The Ohio Railroad Difficulty.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, April 11.

The *Enquirer*, this morning, states that Superintendent BUCKER, of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, and CHAPIN, of the Erie Road, tendered half a million security and their acceptance of the lease of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, but the latter refused to execute the lease, assigning as the reason the act of the Ohio Legislature making their road responsible for debts incurred by the Erie Company on the line of the same; also, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road refusing to recognize the through contracts of the Erie Road have demanded a *pro rata* on the freight and detained such at the depot on the refusal of the Erie to pay, consequently that on Friday the Erie Road perfected arrangements with the Little Miami and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Roads to carry all its freight, and that yesterday the freight moved accordingly.

Suicide of a Military Officer at Fort McHenry.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 11.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. FOLLETT, Fourth United States Artillery, committed suicide Friday evening at Fort McHenry by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been several weeks confined to his bed by illness.

A Swindler Detected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, April 11.

A man calling himself Captain JOHN L. HOLMES has been arrested here on a charge of swindling preferred by parties living at different points along the river. He has been operating in several towns. He is 70 years of age.

Ice Disappearing from the Maine Rivers.

BANGOR, Sunday, April 11.

The ice left the Penobscot this afternoon, and the river is now open to navigation. The steamer *William Tebbets* came up to her wharf to-night, being the first arrival of the season.

Burning of an Ancient House.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sunday, April 11.

The old Slocum House built in 1805, and the first frame dwelling erected within the present city limits, was partially destroyed by fire last evening.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Truth About Georgia—The Article in the Times—Motives of the Ultra Radicals—Present Condition of the State—Popular Anxiety—Suspension of Enterprise—Dangerous Illness of Mr. A. H. Stephens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sunday, April 4, 1869.

The article in the TIMES of the 31st ult., "The Truth About Georgia," is universally regarded by candid and honest men of all parties, as the most complete statement of the facts in relation to the case of this State, which has been published North or South. It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, about Georgia, and the Georgians who have read it, pray fervently that its truth may reach the hearts of Congress, and save the State from the confusion, suffering, and countless material losses which must result from the contemplated change in her political status.

Indeed Mr. BULLOCK'S letter to a Washington paper, in which he says that his party were ready to adopt the amendment when they could get a Legislature to enforce it, but were determined to abstain from action, as they imagined the Legislature would not enforce it, is a confession of their impudence certainty, if not of their entire responsibility for the defeat of the amendment, to which the Republican Party attached so much importance. The facts are too well known to be successfully misrepresented or denied. The few individuals who clamor for Congressional annihilation of the State existence of Georgia and the establishment of a Provisional Government with BULLOCK as Provisional Governor, know perfectly well that their only hope of continuing their hold on place and power is to bring about the state of things which will induce Congress to carry out their designs. This agitation began from the moment that the General Assembly refused very decidedly to elect POSTER BLODGETT to the United States Senate, and by a coalition of the Republicans and Democrats elected JOSHUA HILL, a Union man of unimpeachable fidelity and steadfastness, and a gentleman of standing and reputation, but guilty of the unpardonable sin of having refused to support BULLOCK for Governor, or to join the clique of which BULLOCK and BLODGETT were the leaders. Here, too, began his schism in the Republican ranks. BRYANT, undoubtedly the ablest of those who are commonly called "carpet-baggers," opposed the election of BLODGETT and supported HILL, and HARD, of the *New Era*, incurred the lasting displeasure of the clique because he favored HILL as the most eligible man for a seat in the Senate.

The expulsion of the negro members of both Houses, subsequent to the election of Senators, gave the clique the fulcrum for their lever with which they are striving to overturn reconstruction in Georgia. But the Senatorial election gave rise to the desire for the "new deal," and ever since every effort has been bent to declare reconstructed a mistake, get a new shuffle, and so arrange the cards as to get a fresh hand with all the thirteen trumps. If the negroes are excepted, I venture to say that there are not a dozen disinterested Republicans of responsibility in Georgia who are not violently opposed to the Bullock-Blodgett scheme. The negroes go for it in order to recover their seats in the Legislature, and the white supporters of it are to a note disappointed aspirants for office.

When the Fortieth Congress adjourned without having taken any action on any of the Georgia bills the ultra Radicals were in dismay, believing that their chances of success were gone. It was then hoped that the Democrats would defeat the Fifteenth Amendment, and thus irritate Congress into a belief in the rebel sentiment of the State; but when it was discovered that a majority of the Democratic members of the House and Senate had determined to ratify the amendment and thus emasculate the threat of irritating Congress, Governor BULLOCK delayed to communicate the amendment until, on motion of a Democratic member, the House of Representatives called him to do so, and then submitted it in the message to which I have referred and have described in former letters, and which was conceived, with unexpressed ingenuity, to make the Democrats vote against it. It was soon found that the sneers, ridicule and insulting language of the message would fail to produce the desired effect, and that the Democrats would vote for the amendment. Then it was that the radical Republicans were instructed, urged and dragooned into the course which they pursued, and hence the defeat of the measure. The Republican Convention, from which such men as Mr. BRYANT were excluded, and which was composed exclusively of negroes, and the pledged adherents of the Bullock-Blodgett clique, met at Atlanta while the amendment was still pending before the Legislature. Their resolution to favor the amendment when they could get a Legislature which would enforce it, and to abstain from any action now, was designed to control and coerce the Republican members to abstain from action. It was not denied. On the contrary it was openly avowed by FITZPATRICK and men of his class, that the object in defeating the Sixteenth Article was "to make Congress mad," and make them "burst the concern wide open." Hundreds of persons who were in Atlanta, and who witnessed what took place pending the discussion both in and out of the Legislature, will bear me out in my statement that the Bullock-Blodgett Radicals avowed that their object was to prevent the Democrats getting the credit of adopting the amendment, and thus insuring the continuance of the present condition of affairs. But what is the use of accumulating proof? Is it not enough to cite the facts on record, that by the casting vote of Mr. CONLEY, President of the Senate, an ultra Radical and close ally of BULLOCK and BLODGETT, the consideration of the amendment was indefinitely postponed?

The masses of the people of all parties—Republican as well as Democrat—who have higher and more important interests than the triumph of politicians or the ambition of individuals, and who neither want nor expect office, think that it is hard to punish the entire State, retard her prosperity and progress, and imperil her peace, because half a dozen bad men want to obtain high offices to which they know they never can be elected by the people.

The negroes in Georgia have the right to vote. Their right is fully protected by the State law, and the masses of the white population have no disposition or intention to deny or abridge it. All the stories of intimidation, violence and fraud are grossly exaggerated. No matter what imaginative secretaries may telegraph to the New-York *Tribune* or Philadelphia *Press*, about the Kuklux gambols at Barnett, life and property are as safe in Georgia as they are in Pennsylvania; law and order prevail everywhere, and the people of all classes, colors, ranks and degrees are much more intent upon making money than upon politics, office or the conflict of parties. This is the truth as told by those whose duty it is to administer the law and protect the rights of society. Crime is the exception, obedience to law and observance of order the rule.

Considerable uneasiness is still felt that Congress will disturb the existing order of things, and provisionalize the Government, enforcing the test oath, &c. If this happen, the worst results must follow—I mean as regards the material progress of the State. The people will submit. No one dreams of resistance, scarcely of protest. But should Congress so ordain the injury will be much less if the Commanding-General is appointed to administer the Government and not the Governor who has brought about the calamity. A convention composed exclusively of those who can take the test oath would necessarily exclude all the most prominent native members of the body which framed the Constitution, with the exception of the very few whose disabilities have been removed since its adjournment. It will be remembered that when the Convention was organized, the test oath was not administered to its members, and that some of the ablest, most efficient and earnest Republicans in that body could not have taken their seats had the oath been required.

The same is true of the Legislature. Pending the settlement of the question, one way or the other, all new enterprises are suspended. Those who propose to invest capital in various schemes of industry are anxiously waiting the upshot of the "Georgia question" in Congress. If Congress adjourn leaving things as they are, vast sums will be invested in mills, factories of different sorts,

THE "SHYSTER" RING.

How Lawyers of Repute have been Driven from the Criminal Courts—The Political Influence of the Dangerous Classes—The "Ring" Method of Plucking Prisoners.

To the most casual observer of the business transacted in our criminal Courts, it must have become apparent that the class of men who practice therein as lawyers are, intellectually and morally, greatly inferior to those who stood in their places twenty or thirty years ago. It is a fact that the character of these practitioners has been greatly lowered within a few years past, and that to-day there is scarcely a criminal lawyer of any respectability who would consent, under any inducement, however tempting, to enter the atmosphere which pervades our halls of justice. If compelled in the interests of humanity to go there, the better class of practitioners remain only long enough to try their cases and then hurry away from the unpleasant scene, glad to be rid of surroundings so uncongenial to honest, upright men.

This condition of things is due mainly to political influence interposed to shield offenders from penalties richly deserved, and to exhibit the means by which this influence effects the end spoken of, is the object of this article.

Some years ago, when such men as DAVID GRAHAM and GODEN HOFFMAN practised in our criminal Courts, cases were determined by the jury, under the supervision of the Magistrate, solely by means of the public intervention of the District-Attorney and the counsel for the prisoner—unless, perhaps, in some minor cases of assault and battery, when the matter was quietly disposed of before reaching Court. Then there was an opportunity for men of ability to gain laurels at the Bar, but matters have greatly changed. Instead of confining their interposition to petty cases, nowadays, as of old, our politicians of a certain stripe busy themselves in shielding the most notorious and flagrant violators of the law. Where prosecutions cannot be entirely suppressed, these "friends in need" do the next best thing, and content themselves with securing a mitigation of punishment, or an absolute pardon after the criminal had served a brief imprisonment. No crime appears to be too great and no evidence of guilt too strong to deter these meddlers with justice from their work on behalf of those from whom these parties expect political support. It is well known that professional criminals in this City are, to a greater or lesser degree, politicians, and that it is largely owing to their influence, directly or indirectly, that many of our officials owe their positions. By the ruffians and thieves of the Metropolis most of the ward officers are elected, and these, in turn, own and control the higher officers of the City Government. These higher officials holding by short terms, it can easily be comprehended how great is the power of this lever if applied to weak, ambitious men, by men who hold their political destinies in their hands.

This practice has done as much as anything else to bring into disrepute the practice of criminal law in our Courts, and to drive away a class of men whose preferences would otherwise lead them to seek their sphere. As it is, respectable lawyers move only in the civil Courts, and leave unscrupulous pettifoggers to attend to criminal business. The latter are wholly without moral character or standing, and possess for their capital only a sufficient amount of impudence to obtain all the money their poor clients may have, and to inflict upon a Court and jury the burden of a half hour's harangue.

The interference exercised by politicians is usually in behalf of professional criminals of the basest sort, whose influence or money is sufficient in amount to justify the interference. Other criminals, who possess but little, if any, money or political influence, are differently taken care of.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the criminal practice in this City is mostly in the hands of three or four unprincipled pettifoggers, who with certain members of the Police force, the prison officials, and other persons of an unmentionable class, constitute a "ring" which controls matters in the Tombs completely. An incidency recently will illustrate the *modus operandi* of this close corporation. Smith is arrested by a Police officer upon the charge of committing an offence of more or less gravity against the law. On the way to the prison the officer "feels" the prisoner, as to how much money he can afford to pay for counsel. If the inquiry brings out the fact that the victim is a "fat one," to use the vernacular, he is strongly urged to employ one of the "ring" lawyers, who, as he is informed, is "the best counsel he could have, and one who has great influence with the Judge." If the man bites readily, he is presented with the card of a lawyer who, he is told, will call upon him soon afterward, or, if he prefers it, (as is often the case,) he is taken at once to the lawyer's office, before being taken to prison. At this office he is thoroughly bled of all the money that he has, and the spoils are subsequently divided between agent and principal.

Should the prisoner be too shrewd, however, to be taken in by the officer, and he deposits upon his friends for money, he is remanded to a cell, where he is soon after visited by No. 2 of the "ring," who also urges upon him the advisability of securing the counsel named, previously suggested by the Police officer. The prisoner takes the liberty to mention the name of another lawyer whom he desires to employ. If he does so, he is told that it will be of no avail, that the counsel mentioned is "ignorant," or "uninfluential," or that "he is always unsuccessful in the cases which he tries."

Such incessant urging on the part of the "ring" is generally successful, and the wealthy prisoner, surrendering his purse, is thoroughly fleeced. Occasionally it happens that a prisoner will express the desire to have a note conveyed to a lawyer of his own choice. He is permitted to do so, a messenger agreeing to carry the note to the destination for $1 in advance. Rarely do letters of this kind reach the parties to whom they are addressed, as they are suppressed in the interests of the "ring." Of course the special counsel does not appear, in consequence of not being notified, and there is another point made by the agent, who tells the unhappy prisoner that it is always the case, that Smith, or Brown, or Jones, whatever his name may be, continually neglects his clients. The best thing to do, he reiterates, is to employ the lawyer first suggested, who will act fairly in the premises. When it is a "fat" case, or in other words, when there is plenty of money in it, and the accused insists upon employing special counsel, the letter which he writes reaches its destination, but whenever it does, the villainous bearer of the missive insists upon a bribe, or "commission" before he will deliver the note, founding his claim upon the pretence that he suggested the engagement. These vultures, as a rule, get their commissions, but occasionally they meet the wrong man, in which case they are sometimes kicked from an office.

This is the manner in which criminal business is transacted in this City, and these are some of the causes which have led to the complete banishment of respectable lawyers from our criminal Courts.

Burning at Sea of the Propeller Thames—Narrative of the Disaster.

As previously announced, the propeller *Thames*, of the Black Star Line, Captain PENNINGTON, while on a voyage from this port to Galveston, took fire when off Cape Hatteras on the 6th inst., and was destroyed. The *Thames* left New-York on the 4th inst., having on board four passengers and a crew of twenty-one persons. From a statement made by a passenger, Lieutenant H. D. WALLING, of the United States Army, it appears that about 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning the alarm of "fire" was given, and smoke and flames were found proceeding from between decks, just aft of the engine. The fire spread with such rapidity that all hands were soon driven from the cabins. At the time the fire was discovered the *Hatteras* light bore directly west, about twenty miles distant, and Captain PENNINGTON at once gave orders to put the ship about with a view of running in for the shore. Efforts were then made to extinguish the fire, and the bulkheads were knocked in with that object, but the entire hold was found to be in flames, and it was evident that the ship would be destroyed. She carried hay as cargo between decks, and this furnished abundant fuel for the fire. Fortunately the wind was off shore, and in order to keep the flames aft as much as possible, Captain PENNINGTON took the precaution to save three boats from the davits aft and remove them forward, and headed the ship for shore, but being driven from the pilot-house by the flames, the vessel became unmanageable. Orders were given at this juncture to launch the boats, and two of the lifeboats were floated successfully. A third boat, a metallic lifeboat, at the starboard quarter, was found to be partially melted by the heat of the flames, and was therefore useless. The two lifeboats were manned, one under command of the second mate, containing nine persons, including the stewardess, Miss TAYLOR, and Lieutenant WALLING; the other, commanded by the Captain, took on board 10 persons, including a lady passenger, Mrs. A. MARLING, a resident of Savannah, and two male passengers. A third boat, called a "Whitehall" boat, was also launched, and five men embarked in her—GEORGE DRAKE, the cook; JOHN CLEVERON and CHARLES MASON, waiters; one seaman and a coal-passer. At this time it was quite dark, the ship was in the trough of the sea, which was rolling rather heavily, and a strong wind was blowing off shore. The vessel was now about fifteen miles from land, the lighthouse bearing about west-southwest. There was no fresh water or provisions in the boats, and very little clothing, as the fire burned so furiously all were compelled to leave the steamer as quickly as possible, without making any attempt to save personal effects and valuables. As soon as the condition of affairs on board was ascertained, Captain PENNINGTON took his position at the wheel, and gave his orders from that position, he being also the last man to leave the ship. In fact his hair was burned as he was coming down the ropes over the ship's side. The two first named boats were headed for the light on shore, that being the only guide to steer by, as land could not be seen.

The small boat, containing five men, passed the others, and headed directly for Hatteras, and that was the last seen of her. The propeller, after burning about six hours, sank in sixteen fathoms of water. The boat Lieutenant WALLING was in, landed on Hatteras Bank. The Captain's boat landed shortly afterward.

The officers saved are: First mate, WARDWORD; second mate, H. C. GRAHAM; chief engineer, ISAAC FURR; first assistant engineer, JOHN LARDNER; second assistant engineer, THOMAS DAVIS; steward, E. W. WINFORD; stewardess, Miss R. TAYLOR; second cook, A. KNOWLES. Captain PENNINGTON fears that the party in the third boat are lost, as it was quite small, not calculated to stand the heavy surf through which it had to pass to reach the beach, and they were heading for the most dangerous part.

The *Thames* was built in 1863, at Mystic, Conn., registered 566 tons new measurement, and was owned by R. L. TAYLOR and others, of New-York. Her arrangements for security against fire were good, and she was classed A 1 in American Lloyds. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Mass Meeting of German Citizens in Favor of the Proposed Amendment.

Yesterday afternoon a mass meeting of German citizens was held at the Stadt Theatre in favor of the proposed amendment of the Excise Law. The meeting was well attended, all parts of the house being filled. Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN called the meeting to order, and proposed Dr. MUHR as chairman, who in taking the chair remarked that this meeting was called to protest, in the name of the German element of New-York, against the attacks made by a small but resolute party against the personal and municipal liberties of the Germans. He then introduced Mr. MARCUS OTTERBURG, who, before the Senate Committee at Albany, had represented the rights of the Germans. He said that this meeting was one of those at which the Germans of New-York, without regard to party, were brought together to protest against wrongs proposed to be inflicted on them. A certain odium was attached to meetings of this kind—called in some quarters "beer meetings," and against this name he would protest also. This was not, in the first place, a question of beer, but of personal rights and liberties. The Germans had, by the measures of their adversaries, by little and little been brought to a point incompatible with liberty. There are many American-born, who know that special legislation does wrong. We had to deal with a minority only, but that minority was against us everywhere. The only adherents of this detestable measure were those who preach religion, but the religion of intolerance, fearing that their churches would be less visited if there was no tyrannical Sunday law. We do not question the right of anybody to keep the Sabbath in his manner, but we demand the same right also for ourselves. Four clergymen, of German descent, had asserted before the Legislative Committee at Albany, that the sale of beer on Sunday would have a bad influence over the masses of the people; that loafers only were opposed to the existing Excise law; that every respectable citizen approved of it. One of these reverends had gone even so far as to say that he would not be able to go on Sunday among the members of his parish without being insulted, if the proposed amendment should be passed. This was a most palpable untruth. One argument, and that one shared by many native-born citizens, was, that the Excise law was a special measure directed to the oppression of the City of New-York. He was not quite satisfied with the amendment of the Senator, but by-and-by more must be obtained. If those Americans who, in this manner, had slandered the Germans, could see how they use their liberties, they would become more tolerant. The beer question was to be separated from the question of personal rights; then all liberal Americans would interest themselves in this matter concerning the Germans. The German citizens would be able to come to a much better understanding with their native-born fellow-citizens if there were no Germans continually trying to misrepresent the German element.

Mr. G. SCHAIBLE having made some remarks on the appearance of the four German clergymen at Albany, Mr. MAGNUS GROESSREST the following resolutions:

Whereas, The question of a modification of the existing Excise law is now pending in the State Legislature, and a few persons have assumed to themselves to appear before the Legislature in the name of the German citizens of New-York, to oppose such a change in the law, and to obstruct the passage in the Senate of the amendment adopted in the Assembly; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the existence of a law which declares the inability of the people to govern themselves, which rules a portion of the State with exceptional measures, and in the name and for the interested ends of a clique deprives the majority of a population of one million of half million of their personal liberties on a particular day.

Resolved, That in the proposed change of the law, such a modification of the existing Excise law as by the Assembly we perceive the desire to be just to the citizens of the majority, and hence we hereby publicly tender our thanks for the manly support to their measure of the Legislators who have voted in the majority, and we request our representatives in their favor at their political meetings.

Resolved, That we hereby express our indignation at the unjustifiable attacks from certain quarters upon the character of the German population, and which we must designate as being based on falsehood, intolerance and ignorance.

Resolved, That we call upon all liberal societies, associations and corporations in the Metropolitan District, as well as throughout the interior of the State, to organize themselves in the manner of the resolution without delay, to adopt our resolutions, and to circulate them in the English and German languages.

Mr. MAGNUS GROESS then mentioned that the proposed amendment would cause more equitable rates for licenses, the alteration of the closing hour from midnight to 1 A. M., and the exception of lager-beer saloons from the "intoxicating liquors," the sale of which was now prohibited on Sundays. Lager-beer was, in fact, no more intoxicating than cider, the first containing from three to four per cent. of alcohol while the fermented cider contained sometimes even more. Lager-beer could not be brewed without complicated appliances, and therefore it could only be consumed in cities, where there is a large and quick sale, while in the country cider or stronger liquors were in use. Compared to the stronger alcoholic drinks, lager-beer was an innocent beverage, which could be indulged in even without bringing its votaries into a state in which they would not like to be seen. [Applause.] The adversaries of the Excise law numbered 17 men in this City—300,000, out of 1,300,000 inhabitants. The Germans were tolerant against others, but they demanded also tolerance for themselves. Those who dared to go before the Legislature, telling that body that the German element approved of the existing Excise law, were to be held to account by Mr. GROESS then moved to adopt the resolutions previously read. The resolutions having been adopted unanimously, Dr. MUHR made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
31	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	32	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Rail-way Co. et al.
33	McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	34	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.

Enumerated motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
12	Olmstead, Pres't, &c., vs. Ackerman.	50	Reformed Prot. Dutch Church of Westfield, S. J. vs. Brown, Ex'r, &c.
36	Barthlomew vs. Terry et al., Adm'r, &c.	51	Gardner et al. vs. Tyler.
37	Bradley, Ex'r, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.	52	Force et al. vs. Clark.
38	Hughes et al. vs. Rendall.	53	Tainter vs. Clark.
40	Thompson et al. vs. Parker.	54	Hank et al. vs. Thorn et al.
43	Butler vs. Truslow.	54	Magnee vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.
44	Schaffner vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	55	Dwight, Jr., vs. Northern Ind. R. R. Co.
47	Janden et al. vs. Butler.	56	Ann's Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.
48	Butler, assignee, vs. Truslow.	57	Taylor, &c., vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.
49	Kramer et al. vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R.	58	Higgins vs. Eden et al. Imp'd.
		59	Tyler vs. Ford et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1368	Nat'l Bank of N. A. vs. Mechanics' Savings Inst.		
1168	Lansberg vs. Loeffler.	1188	Bridge vs. Leland et al.
1215	MacNeal vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1104	Redpath vs. Wells.
1400	Kennedy, Receiver, vs. Hylock et al.	1207	Hirsch vs. Towsky et al.
1216	Stewart vs. Stewart.	1227	Hammer vs. Stern.
1115	Goldsmith vs. Kleber.	1141	Dorsen vs. Riley.
814	Hallgarten vs. Oswald.	1218	Mosck vs. Reynolds, Impleaded, &c.
1228	Wynne et al. vs. Young et al.	1092	Seely vs. Steele et al.
1225	Shelick vs. Lauhein.	1216	Williams vs. Ely.
1040	Wheeler et al. vs. Min. National Bank.	1098	Clark, Sr., vs. Companion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
126	Simers vs. E. N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co.	235	Hofman, Mayor, &c., vs. Met. Board of Excise.
179	Lyon vs. De Coeman et al.	234	The People, &c., vs. N. Y. and Calumet Lead Mining Co.
220	Jobes vs. Selig et al.	236	Hermansen vs. Cornish et al.
221	Schmitt vs. Hoffman.	237	Knox, Ex'r, vs. Jones et al.
222	Lewis vs. Tucker.	238	Murray vs. Vandam et al.
223	Trent vs. Joseph.	239	Pearsalls vs. Smith et al.
224	Fryer, Ex'r, et al. vs. Sutton, Ex'r, et al.	230	Richmond Trustees vs. Thompson et al.
225	Cornell vs. Graves et al.	231	O'Connor vs. Sexton.
226	Luff vs. Luff et al.	232	Adworth vs. French.
227	Cowles vs. Tomlinson.	233	Mann vs. Lawton.
228	Richmond et al. vs. Jackson.		
229	Shehan vs. Roche.		
231	Wills vs. Hearne.		
232	Crooke et al. vs. Knight.		

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

PLEADING—FRIVOLOUS ANSWER.

Henry Barnard vs. William J. Cobbe et al.—Judge BARRETT, in announcing the decision of the Court affirming an order made at Special Term striking out the answer of defendants herein as frivolous, delivered the following opinion:

OPINION.—The answer is clearly frivolous. The relation of bailor and bailee is admitted; also, the sale of the goods in question. The defendants allege that they not proceeds in the defendants' hands belonging to the plaintiff. The non-payment of this amount is sought to be justified by averring title in a third person, namely, one Lambert, to whom the proceeds were paid, which is stated to have been levied upon the goods in question "and their proceeds" in the defendants' hands, and under which the sheriff sold the goods, and from the proceeds were paid by the defendants to the Sheriff of this County. There is also another averment, inconsistent, however, with the preceding one, that the proceeds were paid by the defendants to the attorneys for the plaintiff in the attachment, "under and by virtue of an order issued by the Supreme Court." This order is not pleaded, and, if it is meant that it was a judicial or jurisdictional fact, is not so. Such an amendment is worse than frivolous. It savors of duplicity, with respect to the officer, and the plaintiff. It is not fully met by the familiar principle that the bailee cannot in general dispute the title of his bailor nor set up a better title in a third person. The special matter here pleaded is not within the rule, nor does it come within any of the exceptions to this rule. The property was not taken by due process of law, nor by title paramount, nor is it charged that it was obtained by felony, force, fraud, or collusion with Arnold. (Rubens vs. Ballard, 1 Duer, 75, and cases there cited.) The due process of law which has been held to exonerate the bailee is that which is set in motion directly against the bailee, (Silvers vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co., 2 Comp. 18; 5 Barb. 157; 1 Burton vs. Wilkinson, 18 Verm. R. 173.) Here, as between the plaintiff and the defendants, the former was, prior to the attachment, the owner. The fact that the attachment against another did not prevent the defendants from paying over to the plaintiff; nor, as to either of them, did it place the goods or their proceeds in the custody of the law. (Rogers vs. Wier, 34, N. Y. R., 463.) Even where the sheriff under such circumstances is indemnified and removes the goods by force, the bailee is bound to treat such acts as a naked trespass and to protect his bailor. Otherwise he adopts the attachment as his own act, and becomes liable to the attaching plaintiff. Such are the consequences which flow from mere passiveness. But here the defendants have been guilty of an active and direct breach of duty in voluntarily paying over the proceeds of the goods to any voluntarily, because the payment was not directly compelled. (Mechanics vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester, 7 N. Y. R., 197; Bank of Utica vs. Mersereau, 3 Barb. Ch., 571.) It is plain that such payment was in fraud of the plaintiff's rights, and cannot be justified by the mere averment, had in itself, of title in the defendant in the attachment.

The order should be affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—MONDAY, APRIL 12.

The April term of the Supreme Court Circuit, in Brooklyn, will commence on Monday, Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD presiding. The calendar contains 319 cases, many of them of unusual importance, involving interests that are of public as well as private concern.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Oakley, Alderman.

ROBBING A COUNTRYMAN.

John M. Blake is about 55 years of age, a resident of Roseville, Richmond County, and has but slight experience with the wiles of City life. On Friday night he happened to be taking a view of the shadows of New-York life, and entered the concert saloon of Charles Wilson, on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt-streets, for the purpose of seeing the sights. While there he was induced to enter for the expenditure of the youngsters in the saloon, and when he handed out a $100 bill to pay for the refreshments, the proprietor made a considerable parade with a lot of empty bottles which he insisted had contained wine, and had been consumed by Blake and his new-found friends. This was loudly disputed by Blake, who was sober, and declared that he had not enough small notes to change the bill offered by Blake, and suggested that they proceed further and obtain the necessary change. The party then left the saloon, the countryman round the block, and then induced him to enter the opposite saloon of Charles McGonigle, on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt, where he had the hardihood to deny having received the $100 bill, and utterly refused to make restitution. Blake then called forth to obtain the assistance of a policeman, and the result was, he followed by Wilson, McGonigle, and two of the regulars, named Francis Murray and John Reed, who by violence and menaces succeeded in taking the money from Blake's pocket-book, contained therein. They then escaped, leaving the victimized countryman to get such redress as he might chance upon. Detectives Mobbell and Mullen, of the Fourth Ward, soon afterward came upon the scene of the outrage, and they at once arrested all four of the accused. They were yesterday morning arraigned before the acting Magistrate, who, on the complaint of Mr. Blake, committed them for trial in default of $2,000 each. Wilson is held on two charges, the others for the highway robbery alone. They all denied their guilt by advice of their counsel.

STREET ROBBERY.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as James Watson, of No. 33 East Twelfth-street, was passing down Broadway, he was suddenly jostled by one William Fox and three other men, who pretended to be the injured parties, and endeavored to pick a quarrel with Watson, which ended by the latter losing his gold watch and chain, valued at $125, and a pocket-book containing $75. As soon as the men ran off Watson discovered his loss, and raised a hue and cry which led to the arrest of Fox. The prisoner was brought before the Court, and fully committed for trial. He of course denied his guilt, and gave his residence as No. 32 Mott-street.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

John Murphy, of No. 101 Madison-street, met Mary Johnson, from Gardner Mills, in Chatham-street, and was induced by her to enter a by house in the neighborhood, where she succeeded in robbing him of $10. The loss was discovered a short time after he arrested, and the Alderman committed her for trial at the Special Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Dowling, Justice.

ROBBERY.

Henry Kennedy, of No. 117 Christopher-street, and one of the floor-managers in the restaurant store of A. T. Stewart and Company, complained that he had left the clerks in charge of the cashier's desk, aged 15, and residing at No. 226 Third-avenue, on a charge of embezzlement. When the case came before the Magistrate, Mr. Kavanagh testified that the prisoner had sold to a lady goods valued at $10 10, and as he failed to make any return of the same to the cashier, and denied having received the money, he had been placed under arrest. An officer accompanied his grandfather, while in Court the Magistrate held him for trial at the General Sessions.

IN FOREIGN COURAGE.

Officer Hoare, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested Frank Rafferty at 4:45 o'clock, while on the way to a charge of disorderly conduct. While on the way to the station-house, Rafferty made an attempt to escape, when the patrolman drew his revolver and shot Rafferty in the shin, causing a severe flesh wound. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before the Magistrate and held for trial.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Mary Smith resides at No. 79 East Ninth-street, and has no reputation to speak of. On Saturday night she met Charles Long, of No. 3 Avenue A, in the street near her residence, and forcibly dragged him in conversation. The pair stood in front of an alley-way adjoining Mary's residence, and she induced Charles to enter the alley-way for a few minutes, after which he left her, only to discover that his pocket-book, containing $72 in cash, and promissory notes for $1,300, was missing. Officer Gillespie, of the Eleventh Precinct, was summoned, and on his visiting the woman's apartments she dropped the pocket-book, which was found to contain the missing notes and $60 in cash. Mary was arrested and yesterday morning arraigned before the Magistrate, who sent her down for trial at the General Sessions.

A BOGUS MURDERER.

Adam Buchenbolz, Adolf Grossman and Adam Davis hired six sewing-machines, valued at $840, from Wahn & Handy, of No. 160 Canal-street, for the purpose of manufacturing shoe findings. As they failed to pay the regular installments of rent, the owners demanded their machines on the 6th inst., when the three workmen pleaded for time, which was granted. The next day they notified the firm to send for the machines, which was done on the 10th inst. The lessees then stated that their premises had been forcibly entered by burglars the night previous and the sewing-machines stolen. As there had been nothing else stolen from the place, the story was not believed and all three of the men were arrested on a charge of larceny. The Magistrate granted a full commitment and the accused were remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 10, 1869.

$28,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.c	120⅛	16 Bank Commerce	123
20,000 do	120⅛	76 Gallatin N. Ex.	100
25,000 do	120⅛	5 Cent. Nat. Bank	109½
25,000 do	120⅛	4 Fourth N. Bk.	103½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	118⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co.	22⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	117⅛	400 Mariposa Min.	19⅞
42,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	118⅛	100 do	19⅞
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	118⅛	10 Pacific Mail	69⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67, new	118⅛	100 do	69⅞
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	105⅞	20 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old	69⅞	100 Lake Shore	97⅞
1,000 Tenn. 5s, old	69⅞	100 do	97⅞
1,000 Tenn. 5s, new	69⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅞
6,000 N. Car. 6s, new bet. call	34⅞	200 do	b30 86⅞
10,000 Ala. 5s, Ba.	40⅞	200 do	b30 86⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s	62⅞	10 Del., L. & W.	114
5,000 Erie M. M.	89⅞	400 T., W. & W.	40
4,000 C. & Miss. 1st M.	91	200 do	40⅞
1,000 C. & N. Equip.	78	20 New-Jersey Cen.	16⅞
5,000 C. & R. 1st, & P. R. R. 7s	94	300 Morris & Essex	67⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st	90	22 P., Ft. W. & C.	121
6,000 Mor. & Ex. 1st, c	100	10 Norwich & Wor.	104
		100 Dub. & S. C.	116

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116⅛	$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅞
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	120	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, R.	118⅞
1,000 do	120⅛	4,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	105
5,000 do	120⅛	40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅞
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅞	10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	104
10,000 do	118⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50 American Ex.	40⅞	600 Ohio & Miss.	32⅞
100 Adams Ex.	69⅞	1100 do	32⅞
100 Quicksilver	22⅞	400 do	32⅞
100 do	22⅞	200 do	b10 32⅞
100 Mariposa Pf	34⅞	200 do	b5 32⅞
200 Pacific Mail	69⅞	200 do	b5 32⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	41⅞	600 M. S. & N. I.	95⅞
200 do	41⅞	200 do	b5 97
100 do	41⅞	200 do	c 97⅞
400 do	41⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	c 91
100 N. Y. Cen.	130⅞	100 do	91
1360 do	130⅞	300 Lake Shore	97⅞
400 do	c 130	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	110⅞
200 do	b5 130⅞	100 do	110
100 Hudson	142⅞	200 do	c 110⅞
200 Harlem	138⅞	200 do	110⅞
200 Reading	93⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.	84⅞
100 T., W. & W.	c 40⅞	200 do	c 84⅞
200 Mil. & St. P.	86⅞	200 do	84⅞
100 do	b10 86⅞	100 do	84⅞
100 do	86⅞	200 do	84⅞
100 do	b5 86⅞	200 do	b5 84⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	41⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	c 90⅞
100 do	b10 41⅞	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	110⅞
200 do	c 41⅞	100 do	b5 110
200 New-York Cen.	130⅞	200 do	110⅞
200 do	c 130⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	84
200 do	c 130⅞	200 do	84
200 do	c 130⅞	200 do	84
200 do	b5 130⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅞
200 Harlem	138⅞	200 do	84⅞
200 Reading	93⅞	200 do	84⅞
100 Chi. & Alton	c 135⅞	200 do	b4 84⅞
50 do	136		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	69⅞	200 T., W. & W.	b5 40⅞
4,000 N. C. 6s, New	35⅞	100 do	40⅞
5,000 do	35	100 do	b5 40⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31⅞	100 do	40⅞
100 Amer. Ex.	40⅞	200 Mil. & St. P.	77⅞
100 Adams Express	69⅞	100 do	77⅞
100 U. S. Ex.	56⅞	300 do	77⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.	22⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
100 do	22⅞	200 do	86⅞
100 Mar. Pf.	b5 34⅞	700 Fort Wayne	121⅞
200 Pacific Mail	69⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.	32⅞
100 do	c 69⅞	100 do	b10 32⅞
100 do	b10 69⅞	100 M. S. & N. I.	95⅞
100 do	b5 69⅞	100 do	95⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	41⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	c 90⅞
100 do	b10 41⅞	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	110⅞
200 do	c 41⅞	100 do	b5 110
200 New-York Cen.	130⅞	200 do	110⅞
200 do	c 130⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	84
200 do	c 130⅞	200 do	84
200 do	c 130⅞	200 do	84
200 do	b5 130⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅞
200 Harlem	138⅞	200 do	84⅞
200 Reading	93⅞	200 do	84⅞
100 Chi. & Alton	c 135⅞	200 do	b4 84⅞
50 do	136		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31⅞	100 Quicksilver	22⅞
100 do	31⅞	100 West. U. T.	41⅞
100 Adams Express	69⅞	100 Mich. Southern	90⅞
100 do	69⅞	100 N. Y. & Erie	19⅞
100 Mar. U. Ex.	40	1400 Erie	34
100 Amer. M. U. Ex.	41		

MONDAY, April 12—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 10, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$4,433,448
Decrease in Specie	1,944,350
Increase in other Legal Tenders	149,973
Transition of Specie, within the week	3,260,176
Decrease in Circulation	207,559

	April 11, '69.	April 10, '69.	April 5, '69.
National Capital	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	3,997,600	3,945,818	3,945,818
Total Capital	$83,470,700	$84,003,518	$84,003,518
Loans	$392,086,775	$397,020,227	$391,086,879
Gold and G'd Notes	16,343,150	5,704,543	10,757,369
Other Legal Tender	51,982,000	49,644,732	48,486,359
Deposits	170,861,259	171,405,360	175,225,769
Circulation	34,194,352	34,402,911	34,316,916
In Sub-Treasury	100,700,095	99,725,195	98,660,382

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Apr. 3, '69.	Apr. 10, '69.	Apr. 11, '68.
On deposits	$170,823,759	$171,405,360	$170,831,359
Circulation	34,216,352	34,402,911	34,104,352
Total	$205,040,111	$205,808,271	$204,935,711
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$52,258,028	$51,276,068	$52,111,563
They held: In Gold and Green-backs	89,594,262	87,439,278	89,625,709
Excess	$9,636,176	$8,163,010	$14,514,146

The bank movement of the week shows a loss of $8,290,309 on the general line of deposits, and a curtailment of $4,433,448 in loans and discounts. The Specie average on account of the continued large payments for Customs into the Treasury is $1,945,350 lower than last Monday, while there is a slight gain ($149,973) in Greenbacks. The Treasury receipts in Gold for Customs during the week amount to $9,730,795, and the prepayments of May interest $457,459.

A close "corner" was made in the Gold market Saturday; the price advanced to 139⅝ per cent. cash, and as much as ⅛@½ per cent. demanded and allowed for the use of Gold until Monday. The movement was made the more successful on the part of the *Bull* interest in the Gold Room by the actual withdrawal of the Gold from deposit in the Bank of New-York and Gold Exchange Bank. The first of these Banks, since the Winter of 1864, has been a Specie depository for the Gold accounts of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges, and also for the Gold Brokers, charging a consideration of $1,000 per annum to each account for holding the deposit as special. The Gold Exchange Bank, is a concern of recent establishment, with a capital of $500,000, as a Clearing-house for all Gold transactions between the Bankers and Brokers in

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York, Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $18,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

56 Nassau-st.

CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all moneys promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable commissions.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite parties desirous of making a change of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 9 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

AND NO. 32 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

TRAVELERS' AND TRADERS' CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 57 WILLIAM-ST.,

Offers for sale Railroad Bonds at subscription prices, yielding 8 to 10 per cent. on investment; among them, Rock Island, Fort and Minneola, issued to Illinois Central Company; 25,000 Columbus (O.) and Hocking Valley, with sinking fund; 25,000 Flint and Pere Marquette, Michigan 8 per cent. Land Grant; 10,000 Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company; 10 per cent. bonds carrying stock.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAWN direct on Messrs. Mallet Frères et Cie, PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

No. 19 William-st., New-York.

No. 78 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash compacts on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits created. Letters for American travelers addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, on MESSRS. DRAKE, SON & CO., in CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ELECTION.

The annual election for Trustees and three inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 15 Wall-street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

Coupons for interest due May 1, 1869, will now be ready for examination, and the same will be cut off if desired, on a rebate of the interest from the day of payment to May 1, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in coin. Where twenty or more coupons are presented, they must be accompanied by a schedule, showing number and amount of each coupon.

E. H. VAN DYNE, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BLACK HOUSE MINING COMPANY, OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of the Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the 14 to the 19th inst., both inclusive.

D. R. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH'S RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1869.—1 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
	(Gold.)			(Gold.)	
Registered, 1881	115½	116	5-20 Coupon, '67	113½	113¾
Coupon, 1881	116½	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	113½	114
5-20 Regist., 1865	109½	110	10-40 Regist'd	104½	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109	109¼	10-40 Coupon	105¾	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '66	113	113¼	Gold	133	133½
5-20 Coupon, '67	113	113¼	U. S. Cur. Fdd.	103½	104¼
5-20 Coupon, '68	113	113¼			
Jan. and July	113½	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

SIX PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line with the connection now completed from Quincy to St. Louis, and on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation, the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. Bonds issued on other roads in this State were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent, and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph's per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount (not to exceed $1,000,000) at the agency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS!

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA! PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD!!

The undersigned offer for sale a limited quantity of ALABAMA and CHATTANOOGA FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, and call attention to the following facts:

1. The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile, issued only upon road built and equipped.

2. The road develops a section unsurpassingly rich in iron, coal, manufacturing facilities, and cotton, besides shortening the distance between New-York and Southern points, and forming the shortest route possible between the two cities.

3. Fifty miles are already completed, the whole under contract to be finished within eighteen months.

4. The bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose entire debt is less than $3,000,000, whose interest has always been promptly met, and whose Eight per cent. Currency Bonds are now selling at par.

5. Both Principal and Interest are payable in Gold.

6. The present price is 87½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price.

7. Ten thousand 5-20s will purchase 12,000 of these bonds; the annual interest upon the 10,000 5-20s will be $500 in gold, while the interest upon the 12,000 of these bonds will be $840 gold. We confidently recommend these securities as the BEST AND CHEAPEST investment now in the market.

SOUTHER & CO., No. 52 William-st.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, 12th inst., the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, 30 Broadway, will occupy their new Banking House, 87 to 87 Broadway, one door below Warren-st.

E. J. CASLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,

No. 10 WALL-ST., April 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office, on Tuesday, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES P. HART, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROSBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) No. 20 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 95 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October. Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$1,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	1,000,000

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the Fourth Class and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 and 114 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869; also Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. T. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COGGEN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 8d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards, not dollar received as deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LELLI, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

OFFICE, 307 3d-AV., cor. 23d-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M. and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 9 P. M.

SPENCER H. GREEN, President.

WM. B. MEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st. SIX per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. R. H. BULL, President; G. W. BIRKBECK, Secretary; J. E. KEELER, Vice-President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 491 and 493 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,034 16.

REWARDS.

REWARD.

$1,000 reward will be paid for the recovery of TWO CASES SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 18 inches, also colored silks, 18 and 19½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 65, on the 24 inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARNEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT UNrivaled and celebrated medical clairvoyant and magnetic healer of the century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian Magic Mirror reveals your love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 118 West 28th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable girls; one to cook, and assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in the washing or do plain sewing; best City reference. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 29 West 27th-st.; name last persons of respectability need apply.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business, and is careful of everything in her charge; and will be found most willing and obliging; best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 19 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman and her mother would take the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; years of unexceptionable reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 252 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN—one as a good plain cook, and the other to do chamber work and to assist in the washing and ironing; both are capable, and can furnish six years' references. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of an infant; nine years' reference from last place. Call Monday, No. 252 37th-st., corner 8th-av., third story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a small private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; the best of City reference from her employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel for the Summer; good reference. Apply at No. 40 East 22d-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; can do it in first-class style; understands French fluting and shirt polishing. Call or address as above Mrs. MCDONALD, 128 West 13d-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has best of City reference. Call at No. 246 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework of a small family; wages moderate; City or country. City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining in style; wages $21. Call at No. 208 East 26th-st., near 1d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do up the finest muslins and French fluting to save trouble; none but first-class private families need apply. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a good cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 322 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist at dressmaking; is a neat sewer, and understands the business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and to wait upon a lady, or as seamstress alone; has the very best of City references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, at her own residence, fine washing; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address No. 320 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 82 4TH-av., situations for a large number of cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waiters, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, housework girls, young girls and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting, fine linning, &c.; can be well recommended where she has lived in the City. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine work; understands her business; has best City references. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing; understands fluting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; lived in her last place over three years. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY respectable servants; one as first-class cook, either as the chief or second; are honest and well recommended from where they lived thirteen years. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a good cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. None but private families need apply. Can be seen two days, if not engaged, at No. 42 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family; does up linens in style, fluting and fancy; wages $14. Call at No. 203 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl in an American family or seamstress and to take care of young children. Apply at No. 35 Washington-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 213 27th-st., between 3d and 4d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to the country; has over three years' City references. Can be seen at 125 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family situation as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 17 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; the best City and country reference given. Call at No. 212 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; has good City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 32 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored woman as cook; is a thorough plain cook; would assist with washing; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 23d-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook or laundress; has good references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 208 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, to travel with a family to Europe, either as children's nurse or to attend on a lady. Can be seen for one week at her present employer's, 216 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework; best City references. Apply at No. 207 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a place on the 12th inst. in a respectable family; nursing preferred. Apply at No. 136 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 152 3d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES TO GIVE her services to a family going to England; is a good nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 127 West 13th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT washerwoman or ladies', children's and infants' clothes, would go by the day, with or without her own sewing machine. Call or address No. 324 6th-av., 12 the street store, near 19th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing wanted by a first-class laundress; does French fluting and fine washing; also, lace curtains done up equal to new; best of City reference. Call or address No. 123 7th-av., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; speaks English and German; country preferred; would be willing to assist in the garden; has been in the country; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to take the charge of a gentleman's place; has best of City references from his last employer. Address "A. BREMER," Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man. Protestant; will be found a useful and obliging man as a gentleman's place; City or country; is a good milker; his wife and boy are good. Address J. H., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; has the proper treatment of horses; sober and reliable; best of references from last employer. Address J. B. S., Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man, with a small family; has ten years' reference from his last employer; would take charge of three years in the army, no objection to the country. Address J. McS., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man of long experience, who is a thoroughly competent coachman; will do all any situation in the house if required; both have the exceptionable City references. Address R. S., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family in the country; is a good groom and driver; can assist at gardening and milk; best City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is capable to take charge of a good place; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman; is an excellent groom and good coach driver; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness and carriages; good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 301 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 32 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO thoroughly understand his business and is worthy of the situation. Call or address J. S., No. 72 West 24th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation; she is a good cook; can also bake, and can assist washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 324 West 18th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for his services to any gentleman; he is a first-class groom and faithful driver, and attentive to business. Address O. B., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had private families, a situation as cook; French; has written from first-rate houses in England. Address A. G., No. 320 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND wife; man as steward, wife as housekeeper; in hotel or boarding-house; country preferred. Address A. M., No. 46 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, as present employers', No. 130 Congress-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant; young man of some experience; will be found a good-tempered and obliging. Call on or address J. H., No. 31 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation in a private family; is a single young man; can give good City references. Call or address J. M., barber's store, No. 32 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; the very best of City references. Call at No. 207 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a married man, (German,) in City or country; is a graduate of WM. PRIMON, No. 126 Fulton-st., above stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; can milk, if required; City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; thoroughly understands his business. Address T. T., Box No. 87 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

10,000 AGENTS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AGENTS, TO SELL THE AMERICAN NEEDLE-BOOK. It contains just the information which everybody uses. It contains ten times a year, and sells with unprecedented rapidity, even among those who seldom look at a Subscription Book. LIBERAL SALARIES WILL BE PAID. Agents wanted for other popular books. Send for circulars and full information.

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn., and No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR woman, (Welsh or Scotch preferred,) to do general housework in a small private family; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer; good City and well recommended. Call at No. 328 Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN AND wife to go a few miles in the country; man as coachman, wife as cook and laundress. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock to W. B. MARVIN, No. 235 Broadway.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion and nation, to fill excellent situations now ready; cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chambermaids, first-class laundresses, housework girls, young girls and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, 82 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4th-av., near 23d-st.; excellent situations open for first-class cooks, washers and ironers, plain cooks in wash, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses and girls of all work, for City and country.

WANTED—A GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; must be willing to take charge of nursing a door; a willing girl will find a good situation. No. 211 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY IN A wholesale dry goods house; must reside with his parents. Address P. G., Box No. 2,352, with specimen of handwriting and references.

GROOM WANTED.—SINGLE, PROTESTant; must understand the business, and also work on farm. W. W. GEER, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., first floor, back office, for three days.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR boxing, folding, and rolling paper collars. Apply at No. 34 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO INTO THE City; must be willing to wash and iron. Apply at No. 34 East 19th-st., on Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN woman of intelligence, as nurse in the New-York Juvenile Asylum. Apply at No. 61 West 13th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale or 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities in the City; rent, $1,000; fixtures attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to FLURSCHEIM & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

TO ENTERPRISING BREWERS.—A Brewery for sale, capacity 6 barrels; trade A No. 1; terms very low. Apply to Box No. 319 Georgetown, D. C., or to CLAGETT & SWEENEY, No. 4 Market-space, Washington, D. C.

$20,000 WANTED TO DEVELOP a new enterprise, for which ample security in real estate will be given; together with an interest in the business. MANUFACTURER, Box No. 231 Post Office.

COAL YARDS TO LET.—THE DELAware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company offers to lease several well-located coal yards having a large trade. For particulars, apply at No. 26 Exchange-place.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 285 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for industry, carnage and sporting purposes. They are unequaled for thoroughly combining accuracy of Target and elegant equipment. Also, Peabody Gunpowder, Shotguns and prime fast furnished ammunition. E. NEWHALL, Agent. Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.

JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO GERMANTOWN IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of Iron Ore available for punch castings, &c., for sale. Price $8 per ground. For sample address J. O. E., Box No. 1,776 New-York Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,720, for 10 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 4, 1868, in the name of Alfred De Graff. Notice is hereby given that it has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Maige & Son, No. 59 Exchange-place.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 6TH INST., a GOLD BRACELET, lettered M. E. Return to No. 146 East 26th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, tile, hearth and cement durbens. Over 200 mantels on hand. ALEX. KERR'S, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Out this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLE STONES, Mitred designs, at reduced prices. A. S. ALBERT'S, Marble Works, No. 18 Lewis, near 3d-av.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MAnartle and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. E. STEWART & CO., No. 206 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS SHIPS, Bankrupt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; and that the next meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and delivery of any part of his estate and effects to, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 97 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 10, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELISHA S. CALDWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Caldwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 101 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap12-1awtw2M*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELISHA S. CALDWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas J. Sloan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 101 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap12-1awtw2M*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SHIPS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Mathieu, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of James K. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap12-1awtw2M*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869.

Announcements this Morning.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Miss E. L. Davenport, Mays, Davidge and Miss I. Pilcher.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FREDRA. (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

SIXTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
30th-st. and 6th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma and Miss Arline.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gordon, and Mr. Maclean.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-av., corner of 23d-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mons. Rose-Bell and M. Cazier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Rose Holt and Mr. Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Hamilton and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
FAZIO; OR THE ITALIAN WIFE. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. We all reject the writers' names unless the writer's name is given for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 10 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Pope's jubilee was celebrated yesterday in Rome with great magnificence. PIUS IX. said mass in St. Peter's, and a Te Deum was sung, all the foreign ambassadors and other officials being present at the ceremony.

CONGRESS.

The Senate remained in Executive session from Friday night until 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when, having resumed, it passed the Amendatory Tax bill, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock. On reassembling, the Senate passed the bill relating to the Attorney-General of the United States, with a few brief amendments. There was a fresh discussion after this in regard to the pay of Senators from reconstructed States. The original proposition was to pay them from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress; and the amendment, to pay them from 28th June last. In the midst of a discussion relative to postponing the further consideration of the subject, Mr. ANTHONY, the President *pro tem.*, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

The House continued its session from Friday night until 3:30 Saturday morning, during which period the bill to retire General HELTZELMAN was passed. On resuming, at 10 o'clock, General BANKS, of Massachusetts, offered a vote of sympathy with the people of Cuba, in their patriotic efforts to secure independence and establish a Republican form of Government. The resolution was passed by a vote of 96 to 24. There was some sharp skirmishing in relation to the contested election case in the Fourth South Carolina District; but as it was so near the close of the session, the mover thought it better to withdraw the resolution upon the subject. The usual Committee appointed to wait upon the President was informed that General GRANT had no further communication to make to Congress. Upon the arrival of the hour of 12, the Speaker declared the House adjourned without date.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Broadway Surface Railroad bill was considered in Committee of the Whole on Saturday. A number of amendments were offered, but summarily rejected, and the bill ordered to a third reading. It will probably go to a final vote to-day. The act gives the corporators power to go, with double and single tracks, through twenty streets, as follows: 1. Whitehall-street—double track from South Ferry to Broadway. 2. Broadway—a double track from the Bowling-green to Twenty-third-street. 3. Twenty-third-street—a double track from Broadway to the North River and East River. 4. Lexington-avenue—a double track from Twenty-third-street to its northern extremity. 5. Fifty-ninth-street—a double track from Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue. 6. Seventy-second-street—a double track from Fifth to Sixth avenues. 7. Seventy-ninth-street—a double track from Fifth to Sixth avenues. 8. Eighty-sixth-street—a double track from Fifth to Sixth avenues. 9. Seventy-seventh-street—double track from Fifth-avenue to East River. 10. Fourteenth-street—double track from North to East River. 11. Fourth and Sixth avenues—to use present tracks, to make connections. 12. Duane and Chambers streets—double track from Broadway to Pavonia Ferry. 13. Fulton-street—single track from Broadway to Fulton Ferry. 14. Burling-slip and John-street—single track to Broadway. 15. State-street—double or single track from Broadway to South Ferry. 16. Maiden-lane—single track from Broadway to Pearl-street. 17. Pearl-street—single track from Maiden to Wall-street. 18. Wall-street—double track from Pearl-street to the ferry, and single track from Pearl-street to Broadway. 19. Dey-street—single track from Broadway to West-street. 20. Cortlandt-street—single track from Broadway to West-street.

GENERAL.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, the Philadelphia murderer, found dead in his cell on the morning fixed for his execution, terminated on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict that TWITCHELL came to his death from poison, supplied to the deceased by some person to the jury unknown. Some interesting particulars have been given to the public in relation to Mrs. TWITCHELL's history. It appears that the friends of TWITCHELL made secret but most strenuous exertions to fasten the murder upon his wife, in the delusive hope that he might thereby be saved from the gallows.

In the unreconstructed Southern States the notes of preparation for political movements are already sounding, and universal satisfaction is expressed with the recent action of Congress. In Georgia this feeling has complete expression. In Virginia the Conservatives are eager to put in motion the usual machinery of political conventions; but it is added that they do not intend to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The works of the Taunton (Mass.) Soap and Oil Company, on Cole-street, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at $6,000, insured for $7,000. The Taunton Oil-cloth Company's works, on the opposite side of the street, were damaged to the amount of $1,000.

The case of WILLIAM B. MANN, of Hannibal, Mo., for violation of the Revenue laws, was unfinished on Saturday in the United States District Court, the jury rendering a verdict for the Government for $12,000.

CHRIS. HOGAN and CHARLES REILLY, in the United States secret service, were arrested on Saturday, in Cincinnati, on the information of a German engraver, who says they employed him in February to make, what he now believes to be, a counterfeit tobacco brand. He says HOGAN lately threatened his life because he refused to give up the brand. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of three other parties.

A meeting of citizens was held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, for the purpose of giving expression to sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists. A resolution was adopted asking the United States Government to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, before the British Government does so.

One hundred and forty Swedish emigrants passed through Concord, N. H., on Saturday. Most of them are for the great West; but many are for the Mormon settlements of Utah.

By an ingenious ruse the New-York Spring Company managed to obtain possession on Saturday of the Gettysburg Katalysine Spring, from which they had been ejected by the proprietor. As the only means of access to the springs, however, is across the latter's grounds, he intends to dispute their right of way.

A shocking scene occurred at the execution of a man named DOWNS, at Charlottesville, Prince Edward's Island. The rope broke twice, and the third time the man was hauled up by the Sheriff and his assistants.

The Overland Mail Company are now carrying mails between the ends of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, a distance of 110 miles. All the delayed mails will be carried across Slepton Swamp, and will soon reach their destination.

The Central Pacific Road on Saturday commenced transporting mails to the 115th mile-post. Only fifty-two miles of track remain to be laid to complete the Pacific Railroad.

The steamship *Constitution* sailed for Panama on Saturday from San Francisco. She carried $730,000 in treasure, of which $400,000 were for New-York, $85,000 for France, and $20,000 for Panama.

The Almshouse in Franklin, Mass., was burned to the ground early on Thursday morning. Everything, including the clothes of the inmates, was destroyed. Happily all the inmates were removed, the helpless ones laid on beds without until carriages arrived. One crazy woman was burned to death. She was taken out and was supposed to be safe, but her remains have been found in the ruins. It is supposed that she rushed back again in her frenzy, unnoticed by the helpers. One or two other imbecile or half crazy persons were repeatedly dragged from the house, as they were determined to return.

As a party of workmen employed on the Grand Woods plantation of F. O. BETHEL, in the Parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, were seated at table last Monday, some muffins were brought in, but upon tasting them they were found so bitter that the men did not eat them. Throwing a couple of muffins to a dog that was standing near, he devoured them and died in a few minutes. The overseer on the place had given some strychnine to a negro for the purpose of killing rats, and this material got into the muffins either designedly or accidentally.

The silver movement commenced by Mr. WEBB in Canada, with the view of exporting $2,000,000 in silver to the United States, has failed and proved ruinous to him. Mr. WEBB's liabilities, however, are small, and confined almost entirely to a few friends, who advanced money to assist in the movement.

An order from Headquarters of the Fourth Military District (Department of Mississippi) assigns to Captain JOSEPH CRAWN, in addition to his duties of Commissary, the functions of Mayor of the City of Jackson.

Ex-President JOHNSON delivered another of his characteristic harangues in Nashville on Saturday. The day was fair, and there was a large crowd gathered to hear his observations. He warned the people against permitting a permanent debt, and defended the free exercise he had made of the pardoning power. He was very bitter against the Loyal Leagues, and read portions of the ritual, with severe running comments of his own. The speech occupied about three hours.

A swindler named HOLMES, who has been operating along the river, was arrested in Poughkeepsie, yesterday.

The Pope's jubilee was *filed* yesterday at Baltimore.

New-Orleans correspondence says that the planters who have arrived in that city lately from different parts of Louisiana give a good account of the appearance and prospects of the cane crop. The injury apprehended to the seed from the long spell of cold and wet weather has proved insignificant, and the plant has a thrifty appearance. The area planted is much larger than last season, and, in fact, has only been limited by the difficulty of obtaining labor.

SAMUEL SUTTON, a negro who killed another negro named CESAR ZABRISKIE during a picnic at Saddle River, N. J., on the 4th of July last, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

A case of lead poisoning occurred recently at Palmyra, N. Y. The family of Mr. CHRISTOPHER LUSE, consisting of wife, three sons and daughter, were attacked with the symptoms, consisting of swollen face, blackened gums, and frightful pain in the head and bowels. Mrs. LUSE has recovered, but the others are still suffering severely from the effects of the poison, which it is supposed had somehow been carelessly mixed with flour.

The safe of the Plainville Manufacturing Company, Connecticut, was blown open by burglars early on Saturday morning; but becoming alarmed while engaged at their nefarious work, they decamped, taking only $96. They had previously knocked down the watchman with an iron bar, and threatened to shoot him if he gave any alarm.

The ice has disappeared from the Penobscot River, Maine.

The trouble which occurred in Auburn relative to the claim of the Roman Catholic Bishop to supersede the priest of one of the Romish Churches, has been quietly settled. The Bishop's nominee has taken possession of the church, and celebrated mass yesterday.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. FOLLEY, Fourth United States Artillery, committed suicide at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, yesterday.

Ex-Mayor WILLETON, of Syracuse, congratulated Governor-elect JEWELL, of Connecticut, by telegraph, and received from him the following reply: "Many thanks; Connecticut proposes hereafter to stay in the family."

EDWARD HANLEY, keeper of the liquor saloon No. 165 Washington-street, committed suicide late on Saturday night by taking strychnine.

A meeting of Germans in favor of the proposed amendments to the Excise law was held yesterday at the Stadt Theatre. Speeches were made by Mr. MARCUS OTTENBERGER, MAGNUS GROSS and Dr. MEIER. Resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting were adopted.

Cotton and Sugars were in active request on Saturday at firmer prices. Naval Stores and Petroleum were also more sought after, at generally buoyant rates. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in quite moderate demand and depressed in price, as a rule. Freights were dull.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The new Reconstruction bill, allowing Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to return to the Union on condition that their Legislatures ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, has become a law and will undoubtedly accomplish its objects. There can be no doubt those States will ratify the amendment, for it simply imposes on the Northern States negro suffrage, which the Northern States have already imposed on them. While, therefore, it does not in the least affect their own political condition, it gives them an excellent opportunity to pay off the Northern States, for what they deem an act of gross oppression, in their own coin. Human nature, and especially Southern human nature, must have greatly changed, if they do not eagerly embrace it.

But we confess we do not like this method, either of admitting these States or of amending the Constitution. It is a departure both from the original act of reconstruction, and from the fundamental principles of our Government. The Reconstruction law laid down certain acts and principles as conditions of readmission for all the States that had engaged in the rebellion. A requirement to vote for this amendment was not among them. It is now added as a new condition. Senators TRUMBULL and CONKLING both justly denounced it as a violation of good faith, and a departure from the original principles of the whole policy of reconstruction.

But as a means of amending the Constitution it is open to still graver objections. We say nothing of the character of the constitutional amendment itself, which certainly is not beyond criticism. But it is to be passed, if passed at all, by the vote of the people, in theory at least. But this new measure leaves the people no voice in the matter,—no freedom of action whatever, and without such freedom of action all pretence of a vote is sheer mockery. They are to be *coerced* into voting *for* the amendment, by act of Congress. They are to be excluded from the Union, not because they are not loyal, not because they have failed to do any act indicating their fitness to return, or to comply with any of the conditions originally prescribed, but because they fail to join in forcing negro suffrage upon the Northern States. If the Constitution is thus amended it will be the sheerest folly to talk of its having been done by the will of the people or by the action of the several States. It will have been changed by act of Congress—nothing more and nothing less.

This amendment to the Reconstruction act will add greatly to the difficulties which surround the peaceful settlement of the whole question, and eventually involve the country in embarrassments quite as great as any from which it has escaped. It is the work of Mr. MORTON, one of the Senators from Indiana, and is another illustration of the reckless and unscrupulous temper with which he *pursues* his political ends. It is very generally understood that in his own State, Indiana, as well as in Ohio, New-York and perhaps some others of the larger and more powerful of the old States, the sentiment of the people is opposed to the amendment. In neither of them would its friends venture to submit it to the popular vote. The object of Mr. MORTON's amendment, therefore, was to dispense entirely with the votes of these States by coercing the Southern States which are seeking readmission to the Union, to vote in its favor, and thus render the votes of the others needless. By this device the amendment may be adopted. But it will not command the respect of the people, and will contribute eventually to weaken, and possibly overthrow, the party which makes itself responsible for it.

Our Prisons.

The special message of Governor HOFFMAN regarding our State Prisons touches chiefly on a single point—the necessity of immediate legislation for providing increased accommodations. These institutions are already overcrowded, and, without any far-fetched theory of the relative increase or decrease of crime since the war, it is a sum in simple arithmetic to show how the present enormous growth of population in the State will increase also the criminal ranks.

If our prisons are already "more than full," how long will it take to run them over? Theorists may at once accept this as a ground for speculating on how to reduce the numbers of the criminal classes; but the *immediate* want is accommodation for those we have.

The first practical question is, whether to enlarge the old prisons or to build a new one. So far as expense of building, &c., is concerned, there might be little to choose between the two schemes. But it is a teaching of experience that, other things being equal, a great crowd of convicts within one building is more costly, less safe, and more unmanageable than when they are divided. Accordingly Governor HOFFMAN, like the Prison Association and the Legislative Special Committee of last year, favors a new structure.

There is one reason, however, which may be specially urged in favor of a new structure and new management. The abuses, mistakes and mismanagements of our present prison systems are notorious. After the two flagrant instances which have recently attracted the public eye, we need not enlarge on this point, but take it for admitted. A new prison will afford a specially good chance for making changes in the important matters of governance and discipline. It may be made a place, for example, to which the less inveterate criminals may be sent—not to learn more crime, and to be hardened by despair, but to be recovered, if possible, to usefulness and honor. Governor HOFFMAN, in this view, suggests that it be made a State Penitentiary instead of a State Prison.

And if, on the other hand, we still retain the idea of rendering the State Prisons self-supporting, different experiments can, perhaps, be made in this direction. As it is, they are nothing of the kind. The Comptroller has reported, if we remember aright, that the three prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton, earn together about half a million a year, while their expenses are a million. If we conduct the labor system at all, we ought to do better than this, and find some method which pays better than the present one of contracting for labor.

The Sack of the City.

The Legislature goes on with impunity in its work of plundering the City. The Broadway bill, which confiscates all the public streets of the City for the private use of the parties who work behind the unknown gang whose names figure in the bill, is going on steadily through the forms of legislation, and within a day or two will become a law, —over the Governor's veto, if it has votes enough to allow the Governor to indulge in the safe luxury of a veto, and with his signature, if it has not. Meantime nothing is done in this City to arrest its progress or even to indicate any general dissatisfaction with its character and progress. Now and then some public-spirited individual ventures to pronounce it an infamous outrage, and here and there a newspaper speaks of it as it deserves. But the mass of the people evince no interest in it, and the men whose property is to be seized or rendered comparatively valueless by it, do not seem inclined to lift a finger for its protection. Some of them now and then write an anonymous letter to the newspapers on the subject, but this seems to be the extent of their efforts. And the newspapers themselves having no interest whatever in the matter, except that of the public at large, see no reason why they should assume the special guardianship of the property of the City, as if it all belonged to them, and so the work goes on. An invading army could not inflict more injury on this City than the Legislature will do this Winter.

Progress of Democracy in England—What Will be its Effect?

When we pointed out, not long ago, the circumstances which proved the rapid advance made by democracy in England, our correspondent, the "Veteran Observer," inquired of us what good or evil this changed condition of affairs foreboded? Apparently he asked the question in the tone of a man who has settled the answer in his own mind; but it was a very natural one to put, and it is well worth a little investigation.

In the first place it is quite clear that the ascendency of democratic principles in England would be accompanied with certain dangers which we have not been called upon to face in this country. Partly from lack of foresight, partly from pride, obstinacy and bad management, the ruling classes in Great Britain have not conceded power to the "masses," but have had it wrung from them. The people know that they are indebted for it to the clamors and agitation which they have raised, and not to any desire on the part of the wealthy to render them justice. For the first time in recent generations, the people at large have ascertained how weak is every force which can possibly be arrayed against them. The mystery which surrounds Government in a country like England has been stripped away, and every one perceives that a limited class cannot reserve to themselves the chief posts of authority against the will of the majority. The governing clique might have prevented, or at least postponed this discovery, by large concessions of their privileges; but the nation was in advance of its rulers, without the rulers suspecting the momentous truth. It would, therefore, be no evidence against democracy as a system of Government if we proved that it involved many dangers to England. What with us was the germ of Government, and at the most gradual modifications of an organized polity, must be something little short of revolution in England. Social life here has accommodated itself to democracy, because it was built upon it. In England existing systems, tenaciously defended by those for whose benefit they were devised, must sustain violent shocks as the tide of democracy washes over the ancient landmarks. Possibly many of those systems are destined to be swept away altogether. The people have seized power with a desire to redress their grievances. We have not been so unfortunate as to witness any struggle of the kind. Here there has been no class oppressed or aggrieved by another. The poor have not found their lot encompassed with artificial difficulties, created by their superiors in station, but have obtained a fair start in common with men of every other degree. Democracy is consequently regarded with gratitude here, while a very large section in England accept it as an instrument of vengeance.

From all this it appears that the advance of democracy cannot prove an advantage to the class which has hitherto assumed the direction of affairs. It may be honestly stated that democracy is not intended for the benefit of this class. When people say, as a small number do even here, "democracy will prove a misfortune to England," it all depends upon what they mean by "England." If they only mean the "upper classes" we are inclined to think that their presage will be verified. But in a vast nation there must be many small men to a few great ones, and the most difficult problem of good government is to lighten the burdens of the multitude,—if, indeed, as CARLYLE says, "it be not rather the sole point and problem of government, and all other points mere accidental crotchets, superficialities, and beatings of the wind." Now a government essentially democratic in its nature must be a government just and merciful to the bulk of the community, or it will soon be overturned. England does not yet possess such a government, but the day is evidently at hand when she will have one. Prerogative will disappear before it, and we do not say that there will be no one to lament the change. There are some who frankly avow their belief that it is good for a country to be under the control of a limited class, born to power, and accustomed to exercise it. If, they contend, an aristocracy commit mistakes in government, they are less disastrous than the mistakes made by plebeian rulers. This is not an uncommon view, but there is one thing to be said against it—the whole tone and temper of the age is inflexibly hostile to it, and the experience of powerful nations disproves it. If a new Government were now devised for a new people, in any part of the world, it would inevitably be a democracy. Ours was the latest great experiment in constructing a form of government, and nothing can prevent it being the model on which future States will be founded. There may be variations in detail, but the main principle will be the same. Canada might easily have had a King, but she preferred to call herself a "Dominion," and to let her affairs be nominally, as well as really, in the hands of the people.

Democracy will render the conditions of life easier for the poorer classes in England. Greater attention will be paid to their wants, and no one will be contented to see them living in the darkest ignorance. Mere selfishness will induce the ruling classes to educate the poor, for power directed without intelligence cannot fail to be a source of peril. Mr. LOWE's scornful remark, "we must teach our masters their letters," points out a duty which cannot be evaded. Is it no advantage that large masses of our fellow-creatures, living amid a high state of civilization without sharing it, should be raised from the slough of ignorance? "But," it may be said, "although a democratic rule will lead to the education of the masses, how can it give them more bread to eat?" We answer, by that rigid study of economic laws which the people will demand from their rulers. When those who pay the taxes also *make* them, it is not very likely that an extravagant army will be maintained in order that "gentlemen" may find a lazy profession in it. The abolition of the purchase system will be one of the first fruits of democratic progress in England. A rich blockhead will not be allowed to buy his promotion over the heads of able, but poor, men. However, the pressure from the people will cause an immense reduction in the national expenditure, and consequently in the aggregate load of taxation. Governments will, from very *fear*, vie with each other in administering the affairs of the country prudently and economically. Under a democracy it will not cost £70,000,000 a year to manage England. Profligacy will be fatal to any Minister. Mr. GLADSTONE sees this plainly enough, and while intent upon carrying out his Irish Church policy, he is striving with anxious solicitude to show a saving of money on the national balance sheet.

If the education of the poor, and at least the partial amelioration of their lot in life, be results which we have a right to expect from a democratic rule, no one will assert that the change now taking place in England is an evil. Undoubtedly the "genteel classes," fathers and sons, have something to fear. We already see doors closing against them which heretofore have always stood open. The Civil Service is thrown open to competition, and so large are the reductions made in it that fathers of "young gentlemen" are afraid to place their sons in its ranks. "My child is provided for all his life," used to be the exclamation of a man who had obtained a post for his son under Government. Now, the stability of the service is more than doubtful. Henceforth the sons of the "upper ten thousand" who happen to be poor will find it more and more difficult to live in England. How it is that many of them contrive to do it now is a perpetual mystery to those who know them best. For the future, snug posts which were open to them, and to them alone, may be filled by the sons of their tradesmen. We can understand the objections of the aristocratic class to this innovation; but no man professing to be satisfied with a democratic Government can consistently denounce it.

Our answer, then, to a "Veteran Observer," is that democracy will mitigate the hardships of life incidental to the poor in England, by conferring upon them some degree of education, by lightening taxation, and possibly by opening up to them the means of emigration to English colonies. These are some of the more direct and immediate advantages which we expect from the progress of democracy. As for the rich or the titled, with all their offshoots, relatives and dependents, they have thus far shown no want of vigilance or skill in guarding their own interests, and we cannot see that they are at present entitled to our compassion.

The Sheriff's Fees and the Legislature.

A bill to increase the enormous revenues of the Sheriff of this County has already been passed by the Assembly. It is based on the plea that the fees of this official during the past year were at the ridiculously low rate of $3,500. No sane person believes that the receipts of the office—obtained as they mainly are from gross over-charges which the victims are powerless to prevent—are less than $200,000 per annum. Whether the bulk of this money goes into the pockets of the Sheriff or is appropriated by his deputies, is not for us to consider. It is, however, scarcely to be supposed that of so large an amount the Sheriff fails to receive no more than the sum which he mentions as his last year's income.

But even were this improbable assertion a fact, the Legislature would not be justified in granting the Sheriff's demands. The extraordinary proposition is made, enjoining upon all the Courts of Equity as an imperative duty, that the enforcement of their decrees, so far as they relate to the sale and distribution of the estates of helpless minors, persons bereft of reason, and unfortunate and struggling debtors, shall be committed to the Sheriff and his deputies. Now, the reputation of the subordinates of this particular office is so notoriously bad, that it would be a perilous matter to intrust with them the important interests of the innocent or unfortunate classes which are thus hazarded. The indignation of the public is justly aroused at the bare mention of the proposition to extend the powers of the Sheriff in so absolute a manner over all the sales in foreclosure and partition suits. The scheme must not be consummated. Instead of augmenting the revenue of this office and clothing it with additional power, a complete reform in its administration should be effected, by turning into the City Treasury its fees, and reducing them from their present exorbitant rates to a level which will be simply sufficient to cover a reasonable salary for the Sheriff and his deputies. With regard to the appointment of the subordinate officials, a better class of men ought to be obtained; and as a prerequisite to their entering upon their duties, the appointees should be approved and confirmed either by the Police Board or by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the county. The plan thus suggested is good, and we hope that, although the remaining period of the session is brief, the importance of such a reform will be its passport through the Legislature.

A False Report.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes as a special telegraphic dispatch from this City, the following piece of news:

NEW-YORK, April 8.

It is reported that JAMES FISK and JAY GOULD have bought a three-fourths interest in the NEW-YORK TIMES, for which they pay $800,000. The negotiations have been some time in progress, but the papers are not yet signed.

It is true that "the papers are not yet signed;"—but beyond that, there is not a syllable of truth in the whole paragraph. So far as we have any knowledge in the premises, the entire statement is a fabrication from beginning to end. No such "negotiations" have been in progress at any time, nor have we any more reason to suppose that Messrs. FISK & GOULD desire to purchase the TIMES or any interest in it, than we have that its present owners desire to sell it. We presume both rest on the same basis,—pure imagination.

The Revenue Offices.

By rather an adroit manœuvre, the motive of which we do not understand, Senator CONKLING succeeded last week in preventing the Senate from taking any action on the President's nominations for revenue officers in this City. The entire list went over for the session which ended on Saturday, and new nominations must now be made before those offices can be filled. If Mr. CONKLING's object was simply the defeat of *some* of those nominations, the manlier way of accomplishing that object would have been to oppose them directly and secure the vote of the Senate against them. Senator FENTON did all in his power to induce his colleague to take this course, leaving the nominations to stand or fall, according to the Senate's judgment of their merits. But he was unsuccessful. Our advices from Washington incline us to think that Mr. CONKLING gained nothing by his action in the matter beyond the delay of a day or two,—inasmuch as the whole list of names originally sent in for revenue officers in this City, will be again sent in to-day; and of course it will be impossible to prevent the action of the Senate upon them for any length of time. The names gave general satisfaction before, and in the one or two instances which met with opposition, a careful scrutiny on the part of the Senate Committee resulted in removing it. We presume this will be the case again, if any further opposition is made.

The Sale of the Markets.

We have often urged the sale of the lower markets of this City on account of their dilapidated and filthy condition and the mismanagement which is perhaps a necessary consequence of the false system which places them under corporation direction. The location of our principal market-houses in the centre of business instead of the centre of population of the City, is an imperative reason why they should be sold.

The City owns market property valued at $5,000,000 in its present incumbered position, for the market buildings cannot be considered in the light of improvement; in fact, they deteriorate not only the value of the real estate on which they stand, but all in their immediate vicinity, besides affecting unfavorably the entire business of their localities. They are not only obstructions to travel and traffic, nuisances and eye-sores, but are positively and directly damaging to surrounding property and business. If properly improved by private enterprise, the real estate on which they are situated would at least double in value. At their present value they ought to return the City not less than seven per cent., or $350,000, and at their probable value if improved, not less than $900,000. The income from them for the last four years has really been only $110,069 per annum. Thus the City loses directly not less than half a million dollars in the rent of its market property.

But these direct losses are insignificant compared to the indirect taxes which the people pay in consequence of the location of their markets at such a distance from their residences that consumers cannot deal directly with producers, but must buy of the middle-men—the green-grocers, butchers, &c. This indirect tax will amount to $95,000,000 a year! In other words, we annually pay five times the entire value of our market property in order to have it in localities where it is useless for its original purpose, and where it is continually depreciating. A careful and minute inquiry made in 1866 into the comparative cost of articles bought in Washington and Fulton Markets, and of the same articles bought up town from grocers and butchers, showed an average of thirty per cent. in favor of down-town, and the year's supply of these articles cost up-town people $25,000,000 more than they would have had to pay if the markets were located so as to bring consumer and producer together, and dispense with middle-men and speculators.

This fact alone is sufficient to justify the City Comptroller and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the decision which they have arrived at, to sell the markets, as the only way to get rid of bad, and hasten the establishment of good markets. Let us be rid of them immediately. We trust the authorities will find no obstacle to the immediate sale of these markets, placed in their way by the traders, whose interest it is to keep consumer and producer apart. The losses of the general public are so heavy and the evils of the present system of management so many and serious, that the Comptroller and Commissioners will be fully justified by the public in an early sale of the entire market property of the City. The people will applaud when the auctioneer's cry announces that the markets of New-York are "gone."

Mexican Old-News.

The same story comes from Mexico by every steamer—the story of robberies on the highways, insurrections in the distant cities, folly and crimes in Congress, imbecility and fraud in the Government, plotting and counterplotting, attempts to establish order abortive, anarchy the rule, "crime everywhere alert, and justice and law dormant."

It is so old a story that we have conned it by rote; it falls on the ear like an oft-told tale, hardly arousing attention; we have come to consider misrule as the normal political condition of Mexico, and chaos its destiny. Probably the best thing that ever happened to Mexico was the planting of the Stars and Stripes on the cathedral of its capital twenty years and more ago; the best thing that could happen in the future to Mexico would be the planting there of that flag again.

Footpads and assassins take possession of the traveled routes, while bandits and rebels make descents on cities as large as Puebla. Lawlessness reigns everywhere,—and that is not the worst, since the laws themselves are often provocative of crime, while Mexican magistrates are bought as shamelessly as—we had almost said as in New-York. Endless wrangles perplex the conduct of affairs; Congress is usually a perfect picture of imbecility; some of the Ministers of JUAREZ are charged with fraud; and, in social affairs, audacity and energy are on the side of crime, timidity and helplessness on the side of justice.

We hardly believe this to be an exaggerated sketch of a country which contains eight millions of people, and natural advantages of soil, climate, mineral wealth, agricultural productiveness, commercial position, and the like, enough to make it almost the garden of the world. As it is, all goes to waste, and Mexico is of no good to herself or anybody else.

The Peruvian Monitors.

We have so often had our patriotic pride humbled in American handicraft, in the warships we have furnished to other nations, that it is gratifying to hear from Peruvian authority that the *Oneota* and *Catawba* (now rechristened something else) are "doing admirably." These "twin thunderbolts of war" have not been wholly fortunate thus far for any of their owners. We should not have predicted their "doing admirably" for anybody, from their previous career. While they belonged to us, they made trouble. They never did us much warlike service, and, when they were sold, were bought, it was complained, at a price below their value. Even in the process of payment and subsequent disposition, there was great newspaper scandal, with Congressional investigation. The whole transaction throws discredit on the Navy Department, and the fact that the contract for sale was arranged while Peru was in a state of actual or constructive war with a Power friendly to us, nearly involved us in a breach of neutrality.

When, after being detained by the State Department, they were at last permitted to depart, they *wouldn't* depart. It was the work of weeks or months gathering a crew that would ship in them. When this was done, the vessels began to leak. Then came repairs; then more troubles; then more repairs; and so on. At last they got off, and the first accident was the scalding to death of an engineer, while the second was the "breaking loose" of one of them, which ran into the steamer *Havana*, sunk her, and drowned seven of her crew. We are therefore glad to find that at last the monitors are doing so well.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Cuban "patriots" at Washington are circulating through the telegraph terrible accounts of "outrages" perpetrated upon American citizens in Cuba. We suppose we have as good means in New-York of learning about these occurrences as anybody can have in Washington, and yet we neither hear of them through the cable nor the correspondents of the Press; but on the contrary, the Captain-General has always listened to the requests of our representative in Havana and has in all cases acceded to them. The fact is, the "patriots" are making a desperate effort to "fire the American heart," and force our Government into some action that will involve hostilities with the Spanish authorities. But we don't believe that Gen. GRANT, whose watchword is "peace," will begin his administration by precipitating the country into an unnecessary and vicious war.

Some time ago, we suggested to tenants that they should negotiate with their landlords for the adoption of the English custom, by which a householder may vacate his premises at *any quarter* of the year upon giving proper notice in advance. We are persuaded that this would be one of the very best methods of keeping rents at a reasonable rate. It is the fact that nearly the whole population of our City get into a state of excitement, simultaneously, every Spring, over the matter of house and rent for the ensuing year, that gives the landlords the advantage they have so long held to the injury of the interests of the population. Houses are more plentiful now than they have been for some years past, and it would be an easy thing, in many instances, for tenants to come to terms with landlords on the point we have mentioned. It would be impossible to tell the loss that New-York has suffered in the last seven years by exorbitant rents and the hard conditions imposed on tenants. Why not adopt the system that has been found to work so well in the cities of England, as well as in Philadelphia and other American cities?

The United States Circuit Court in the Eastern District will soon proceed to the trial of two important cases, the first being that of the Drawback Frauds, by which certain persons succeeded in obtaining from the Government large amounts of money by tricks and devices which, but for the vigilance of District-Attorney TRACY, might have continued until this time. The occurrence of these frauds demonstrates the necessity of closer attention to business in the Custom-house, and shows the danger of so much off-hand signing and countersigning of papers, on the mere say-so of subordinate clerks left in charge of great interests. The other matter to be tried is that of the third mate, carpenter and boatswain of the emigrant ship *James Foster, Jr.*,

here before the Grand Jury on charges of murder on the high seas. The cruelty of ship owners toward emigrants at sea is, unfortunately, not a new subject. We have had occasion too often to ventilate it, and it is to be hoped that in this case the examination will be thorough and effective. If the accused parties be found guilty, such examples should be made as will be useful in warning officers of ships that the high trusts vested in them must not and cannot be trifled with.

It is to be hoped that Secretary BOUTWELL will soon develop some financial policy, under the powers he already legally possesses, that will have a tendency to give security and steadiness to the mercantile interests of the country. His attention will doubtless be seriously directed to the state of affairs in Wall-street on Saturday last, when a close "corner" was made in the gold market, and the price was sent up to 138¾ cash, with a half per cent. demanded for the use of coin till to-day. The day's operations were not creditable to the public finances,—the less so because the whole movement (as is pointed out in our financial column) grows out of the very wealth or superabundance of the gold revenues of the Treasury, now hoarded to the great sum of $86,000,000 or $89,000,000, and not likely to be reduced below the first-named sum by the May interest on the public debt,—for the whole of this May interest is less than the amount that will be received for Customs up to the close of the ensuing month. The matter is one that demands the attention of Mr. BOUTWELL, and shows the necessity of some comprehensive plan of dealing with the accumulation of coin in the Treasury.

It is one of the minor duties of the Police of London to kick from the sidewalks the pieces of orange peel that are carelessly thrown down by orange-eaters. Thus a good many young fellows are saved from tripping up, a good many heavy fellows are saved from heavy falls, a good many ladies, young and old, are saved from being upset in the most aggravated style, and a great many serious accidents are prevented. If our New-York policemen had this minor duty imposed on them, especially at this season, our promenaders would have occasion to be grateful.

Austria still marches forward, step by step. An Imperial decree has just sanctioned the trial of journalistic offences by jury. How strangely these practical liberties in despotic old Austria contrast with the "glittering generalities" of Imperial speeches and *Napoleonic ideas* in France!

The Canadians like to keep up the cry of danger from a Fenian invasion, as a means of detaining a good force of English troops in the province. These troops are a picturesque element in the dullness of Canadian life; their officers furnish good society for the aspiring provincials, and they bring money to the country. But there is no use now of talking about a Fenian invasion. There is not the slightest danger of any such thing. The American troops have always prevented it heretofore, and they will prevent it hereafter, if it should be threatened. So the English Government need not retain a large body of redcoats in Canada on that account.

The new English college for women is increasing yearly. But it seems that a large percentage of the girls who go in for the senior local examination at Cambridge are rejected, on the basis of a test originally planned for boys. And the point of failure is worth marking. The girls fall behind not in Latin nor Greek nor Euclid, but for incompetency in such elementary subjects as grammar and arithmetic, history and geography. As year after year brings in girls to the senior examination from other schools, this defective *elementary* training is more and more apparent. This hint may well be pondered among us. For while American girls' schools have been, generally, more broad and solid in these foundation matters than the English, there is of late an increasing tendency to the more showy and ornamental "branches" at too early an age.

A very short time since the Sultan conferred a munificent pension on the widow of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now the French Emperor has given a pension of 30,000 francs to the widow of TROPLONG, the late President of the Senate. If Mr. MORTON and Mr. SUMNER had mentioned these facts in their last attempt to get a small pension for the widow of President LINCOLN, they might have succeeded.

TOM MOORE'S "Dance of Bishops," who are represented as "footing away prodigiously" and falling one by one out of the figure, is like the present Dance of Candidates round the throne of Spain. At the present stage of that royal fandango two of the pretenders have danced out, or have been danced out—the old King-Consort of Portugal and the Duke of MONTPENSIER; for the last should be considered a *gone* after they overlooked him for the Portuguese. A quadrille or so is still left—the Savoy-Carignan, Don HENRY of Naples, Prince NAPOLEON and the Montemolin Carlist—to say nothing of the little boy at Paris. One of the two last may yet be the best man in the ring.

Who is to keep the keepers? Who is to make safe the safes? The strongest and best safes are broken into, as if they were the weakest and the worst. The Rob Roy instincts of society are growing stronger and stronger with the growth of our civilization, and with the increasing mechanical skill of the age in the use of implements. In future, where the safes of bankers and others contain a large amount of property, men must be set to watch them, blunderbuss in hand. The people of the Philadelphia Saving Fund seem to have left their trust very largely to the care of Providence, considering that there was a billiard-saloon in close contact with the bank and a furniture store in the basement. Banks should keep good company, and stand clear of all "entangling alliances" under the same roof.

As scientific instruments grow to perfection they are constantly found useful for other purposes than those for which they were first invented. The wonders revealed by the spectroscope give familiar illustration of this. A new and interesting use of the delicate galvanometer, which by means of the thermo-electric pile is exceedingly sensitive to heat, has reduced to a certainty the theories held by leading physicists of the warmth radiated to us from the stars. While the moon gives a kind of neighborly light to the earth, the most patient investigation has not been able to discover any appreciable heat. But the distant stars, through a long-continued series of experiments by Mr. HUGGINS, an English astronomer of celebrity, invariably have been found to deflect the needle of the galvanometer. Considering their infinite multiplicity, it is not strange that physicists believe a considerable portion of our heat supply to come from those distant twinklers—some even supposing that, with a more voluminous heat-retaining atmosphere, we could do without the warmth of our own sun. The growing complication of the physical problem by these new-found elements is hard to realize. Does progress really mean advancement, or retrocession?

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool March 31 and Queenstown April 1, reached this port yesterday. She brings news later by two days than that already at hand.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON visited Newcastle on March 30, and on the morrow of his arrival in that town was presented, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, with addresses from the Chamber of Commerce, the iron trade, the coal trade, the alkali trade, and from the corporation of South Shields. In returning thanks, Mr. JOHNSON spoke at great length on English-American questions, and reiterated his assurance that the *Alabama* question would be settled without war, which would cost infinitely more than the sums claimed. The two countries, he was sure, would ever work together, and promote unity, peace and concord between the two people. In the evening Mr. JOHNSON was entertained at a public banquet in the Town Hall.

The *Public* of March 30, contradicts a rumor which has been current that the Government intends recalling the French expeditionary corps from Rome. It also denies that Italy has sounded the Cabinet of the Tuileries relative to the possibility of a mixed occupation of Civita Vecchia. The same paper, in reply to an assertion of the *Patrie*, says that the soldiers on six months' furlough who have been ordered to join their regiments do not exceed the regular number.

The frontiers of Russia and Prussia, from Citovian as far as Memel, are at present a prey to a horrible famine, the entire population, but especially the Jews, being decimated by hunger and typhus fever. In the first-named town a house is shown which was inhabited by six families, but which is now empty, all the inmates having perished. A poor woman had lost her husband and thirteen children; one still remained; then he died, like the rest. Just after he had expired the mother exclaimed, "He is happy; he has nothing to fear or to suffer like ourselves." A subscription has been opened, and aid is received by M. JULIEN HIRSCH, cashier of the house of that name, at Memel.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Workingmen at Paris—Their Grievances and the Action of the Emperor—Suppression of Popular Orators—The Restrictions on the Press—Talleyrand on Sleeping.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

For the last fifteen years the workmen of Paris, that immense body of the population known as *ouvriers*, have been obliged to carry with them a book bearing the stamp and the official certificate of the authorities as to their identity, and on which their employers wrote a good or bad recommendation, as the case might be. This book, or *livret*, served the double purpose of passport and of certificate of character and workmanship, and was always to be produced at the order of the police or of employers.

The *ouvriers* have always felt aggrieved at this system, because it implied that they were a separate class of society, which needed exceptional guarantees of honesty, and which thus, in some sort, allied them to the malefactors that are placed under the surveillance of the police. It constituted them, in fact, a sort of "ticket-of-leave" community on a large scale. Instead of trying to elevate the poor workman by laws and institutions based on the dignity of labor, like those of the United States, this law of France had the exactly opposite effect, and tended to debase instead of elevate him. It was, however, quite consistent with the despotic system which has governed France under the second empire.

When the Emperor saw that the workmen were taking a great interest in the public meetings that have been held the last few weeks, and that great stress was laid by all the speakers on this law, which places workmen outside the pale of society, and when especially his Majesty saw that little by little certain enemies of his reign were running into a violence of denunciation which made them amenable to the law, he suddenly appealed before the Council of State, (where he rarely goes,) and declared it to be his will that the law on the *livret* be repealed—and then he went back to the Tuileries and authorized the arrest of the men who had made use of this law on the *livret* as an argument against him!

Thus the Emperor pulls back with one hand while he gives out with the other. He does not even perceive his own inconsistency. He does not perceive that the proximity of the elections for the Legislature, and the violence shown by the people in discussing the *livret*, place him in the position of yielding to a necessity, for he has the air, and his friends for him, of claiming for the act the virtue of spontaneity.

Thus, by making what the Imperialists call a concession (a concession, indeed!) to the laboring classes, his Majesty claims to have gained the right to arrest their leading men, to throw them into prison, and to condemn them to a punishment which not only degrades them, but which keeps them out of the way till after the elections.

In this way Messrs. BUDAILLE, HORN, poor Mme. OLYMPE AUDOUARD, (who lately paid a visit to BRIGHAM YOUNG,) and others of the new-found orators of the people, have had a visit of the heavy hand of the law for suggesting to the people in an energetic way that perhaps they had better try a change of Government. So that we look now to see each new batch of orators that may spring from the people suppressed in turn in the same way.

What are we to think now of the "twenty years' glorious reign" of LOUIS NAPOLEON, if he has only arrived at strength enough to be obliged to imprison every man that dares to say the Government ought to be changed? When the war broke out eight years ago in America, the Imperialists were in the habit of saying to us, with as much of a sneer as politeness allowed: "Where now is your strong Government? I always told you your form of Government was too weak, and must go to pieces. No Republic can live longer than you have lived!" Events have replied for themselves, and while the problem of a Republic and of a strong Government have been solved in America, the problem for France, for this generous and enlightened people, I am sorry to say, remains yet unsolved.

It would be deplorable indeed if the few rough orators who have sprung up lately, and whose tongues have not yet been fashioned to the tricks of public speaking, were to cause the Government to go back on the law authorizing public meetings, and suppress this only chance for the people to confer together on the coming elections. It would only require this to prove to the friends of the Empire what a glorious and strong Government they were living under.

THE PRESS RESTRICTIONS.

One of the curiosities of this despotic form of government is the whim of the censorship of the Press. To recount the things the censorship suppresses, strikes out, and mutilates, would be as good as a play. The other day a comic paper sent to the Press bureau a cut representing a mason tumbling headlong from a scaffolding, his cap and trowel flying wild into the air. The design was marked, "March winds!" and it might mean, and perhaps did, the fall of the great builder, HAUSSMANN at the Chambers. So the censorship refused to authorize its publication.

Not long ago another comic paper sent in for authorization a design entitled "The Workman," represented by an immense skeleton clothed in a workman's blouse, which clung closely to his sides, and was feebly lighted up by a doubtful moon. With a scythe he was mowing down high poppy-heads that stood up between the tombstones of a cemetery, on which might be read the names of ROSSINI, ROTHSCHILD, LAMARTINE and B.—(and B.—BONAPARTE!) As a detail "The Workman" had his browned pipe inserted into one of his vacant orbits, and its dark color gave a sort of regard to the skeleton eye. The design altogether was terrible. What did the censors do? They struck out the poppy-heads; they struck out the sickle; they struck out the title of the design, and they struck out, as a matter of course, the culpable B. They left only the resembling! This innocent planet, therefore, escapes for the moment the interdiction of the censors!

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

Much has been written about the mental peculiarities of the Prince TALLEYRAND. The semi-cynicism, M. SAINT BEUVE, in a late study gives the following curious details on the physiology of the Prince:

"He had the singular faculty of sleeping just little; he passed the night at cards or in talking. He rarely went to bed before 4 in the morning, and yet was up again at an early hour. His pulse had the singularity of being very full and of intermitting every sixth beat. On this subject he had a theory of his own; he considered this skipping as the sixth pulsation as a stop, as a resting of nature, and he claimed that the pulsations which were lost, and which were his due, would be made up to him at the end, and would thus serve prolong his life! He explained also by this fact his little need of sleep, as if nature had taken its sleep in detail and in advance by small doses."

The well-known music composer, M. AUBER, who is now 87, who wrote only last year the successful opera, "Un Premier Jour de Bonheur," and who has become for the Parisians the legendary "young man about town," employs also with success the habit of sleeping little, for he goes home from soirées at 2 in the morning, and is ready again to receive visitors at sunrise!

THE VELOCIPEDE MANIA.

The manufacturers of velocipedes here as with you, find it difficult to supply the increasing demand. Fashion is imposing the vehicle on many a poor fellow who would have thought it the utmost barbarism to be condemned to a tread-mill. M. MICHAUX, the inventor, still maintains the lead in the manufacture of these articles, and must feel at this moment very much like a man in a dream. For years he starved while trying to introduce the vehicle; the money he gained at his anvil was absorbed by the new invention, and it was only after sending his sons and workmen for a year driving through the streets, that the public eye became familiar enough with it to venture to buy it. It is only eighteen months since M. MICHAUX commenced to sell seriously to the public, and now he works half a thousand men and increases the number every day. The average price of velocipedes is three hundred francs, and at this rate there is one half profit, so that M. MICHAUX is already at the head of a fortune. For once, therefore, the inventor gets his reward.

MALAKOFF.

GENERAL GRANT.

A French Journalist's Interview with the Candidate to the Presidency.

From le Liberté.

Fives weeks ago I was yet at Washington, having left Paris in May last, I had just finished the mission for which I had been sent to the United States. I had explored that vast country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I prepared to return to France.

Washington, which I had found so dull and deserted during the whole of the preceding Summer, had suddenly assumed that air of animation and joy which characterizes, every year, the inauguration of Congress in the capital of the Union.

This year the festivities were still noisier and more frequent, and every where a great deal of homage was paid to the President elect, General GRANT, whose solemn inauguration was to take place on the 4th of March. He was the hero of the moment (for Washington must have every Winter a hero no less than Paris,) and he had the advantage over most of such heroes, he alone remained calm and modest amid the noise and uproar. His glory did not intoxicate him. The coming man, as he was called—the political Messiah—was as unassuming as ever. He was as always, taciturn and thoughtful, in a country where people talk too much, at least in public, and where they are not slow to act.

I should have been sorry to bid farewell to the United States without going to salute the great man, and so I requested Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, Senator of Massachusetts, Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, to present me to him. Circumstances were very favorable to me. Two days afterward I met the General at the house of the Senator from New-York, Mr. MORGAN, who had invited some of the foremost citizens of the country to a gala dinner.

Since the days of TALLEYRAND, who said he had found in the United States thirty-two religions and a single dish, the Americans have scarcely made any progress so far as culinary matters are concerned. Nevertheless, we remained at Senator MORGAN'S house for three long hours at the table, as it behooves guests invited to this kind of semi-official feasts.

During the whole of that time the great man of the day, whom people tried to make talkative, and who, for that reason, perhaps, no longer drinks anything but water, had not opened his mouth except at very rare intervals. GRANT, no doubt, thought of all the past dangers which he had been made to undergo, and of those which were yet in store for him. At the close of the banquet the Prussian Minister, for the purpose of rendering this melancholy feast more cheerful, said to the future President that, at the inauguration on the 4th of March, usage permitted to the happy President to numbers the protégés of Washington. "I shall do it if Congress permits it," replied the General laconically, but, happily, alluding to the Tenure-of-office law, which had been passed against President JOHNSON, and which renders the chief of the Union dependent upon the Senate for a portion of his official acts.

It was at the end of this dinner party that I had the honor of being presented to the General. He held out his hand to me according to the American fashion, and I sat down by his side. I should have probably remained sitting there up to the present time, had I waited on the General to speak first.

So I opened the conversation, and told him I had recently visited the Pacific Railroad, the country of the Mormons, the silver mines of Nevada, and the gold diggings in California. I gave him to understand how much interest I had taken in all the great and curious things which I had seen, and freely expressed the admiration which I entertained for America in certain respects.

The General, drawing all the while a few clouds from his cigar and sipping the coffee which had been served to him, interrupted me repeatedly for the purpose of informing me that he had also visited the same places. But during the whole of our conversation not a fibre of his face vibrated. His mask remained impenetrable; his countenance, with the rough, angular features was rigid and as if petrified. "He is a man who never changes since his birth," said a Washington lady of him.

I gazed in profound emotion at the head I had before me. Is that the face of a vulgar man, destitute of worth and talent, and should people have been mistaken in regard to him, as some persons have asserted?

No, this man of the rustic appearance, with the lustreless eyes, with the dense, close-cropped beard, with the bronzed, slightly red face, is by no means an ordinary man; he is, perhaps, a man of genius, who will astonish the world. His head is large and square; it indicates combativeness, calmness and even a little obstinacy. The President of the United States possesses the first merit of statesmen—that of reticence, that quality so rarely met with, so indispensable to those who govern nations, and which MOTLEY, the historian, one of the most illustrious citizens of the United States, prizes so highly in the character of the great Stadtholder, WILLIAM the Silent.

When I had taken leave of the General, I had the honor of being presented to Mrs. GRANT. "I am a poor Western woman," she said to me; "fortune has overtaken us; we did not run after it." I admired this simple woman, with her burgher-like manners, but full of common sense and tact, and whom her sudden elevation had not caused to lose her balance. I was told her husband consulted her when the Presidency was offered to him.

GRANT, who is not yet at years old, hesitated inasmuch as he preferred a life of quietude to the political agitations which he foresaw. "If the people come to you, you can hardly refuse," said his wife to him. "The fulfillment of duty should precede all other things." And GRANT accepted the proposed candidacy. A touching harmony in this democratic family, where the prudence of the wife comes to the assistance of the husband. "I am enjoying my last hours of repose," said Mrs. GRANT to me. "Next month the official receptions, and my duties as the President's wife, will begin; then I shall have no more leisure, and shall be constantly occupied. I want to do my whole duty."

Such is the consort of the illustrious citizen whom the popular will has placed at the head of the greatest Republic on earth. She is worthy of her husband, and worthy of the country which elected him. General GRANT, I believe, will fulfill the expectations which are entertained in regard to him. Taciturn as he is, he succeeds a *regime* of babblers. Modest, upright and honest, he and the men whom he will appoint will take the places of supercilious, corrupt and mendacious fellows, the scum of the world of politicians. The Union had need of such a representative. Never, since the days of WASHINGTON, had so great a character been found. One might have despaired of the Republic, in seeing the pit into which she was plunging. After the father of the country, the Adamses, Jeffersons, Madisons and Monroes, came the Websters, Clays, Calhouns and Randolphs, all of them great orators, and mostly distinguished statesmen, although their views were widely divergent. After them came nothing, or of any fame. It was but at rare intervals that a noble figure, such as that of President LINCOLN, for instance, made its appearance.

One of the facts which strikes the observer most painfully in the American Republic is the little interest which the good citizens take in the management of public affairs. They leave it in the hands of the politicians, who discuss and settle everything in the bar-rooms, or in the open air, and do with them as they please. The honest citizens have to make their fortunes in a different manner, and do not consider themselves very authoritatively qualified to intervene in the manner in which the country is governed. It seems, as if this indifference will pass away with the administration of General GRANT.

It is in the management of public affairs that the statesman reveals himself as the soldier does in the breach, and in that sense a Democratic Republic is a happy system, inasmuch as it does not stamp the officers, and offers all good citizens an opportunity to display their talents.

The Union will certainly overcome, under the new administration, all the difficulties by which it is now surrounded. The pacification of the rebel States is progressing quietly, and party passions will die away of themselves.

The financial and commercial crisis which menaces the country will, no doubt, pass away before it has time to come to a head. The national debt will be paid gradually, and, above all, the greenback currency will be got rid of. A moderate tariff, the only kind worthy of a liberal country, will probably be adopted. The taxes will be reduced, corruption will disappear, and confidence will everywhere be strengthened. Such is the task imposed upon the new President. It is not too much for his strength, for he will know how to surround himself with the most honest and intelligent assistants, to do everything well and satisfactorily. It is not in the extreme West that signs of decadence will continue to be seen. Let us look about us; let us probe our own wounds. Europe is sicker than American democracy.

L. SIMONIN.

BOOKS IN BOSTON.

A Sporting Book by a Parson—The Author and his Work—What is Camp Life in the Adirondacks—The Ingham Papers—French Literary Notes—Books Promised in the Fall.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, April 9, 1869.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. will publish in a few days a sporting book by a parson, called *Adventures in the Wilderness; or, Camp Life in the Adirondacks*, by Rev. WILLIAM H. H. MURRAY, a book that will no doubt scandalize the author a little in the eyes of the clergymen and people of the old school, but nevertheless that will be read with intense interest, as a look at the advanced sheets has assured me, by everybody; that will take a place among the choicest treasures of the true sportsman, alongside of his rifle and his rod; and that will bulge out the satchel of many a tourist the coming season. Mr. MURRAY is the successor of Rev. A. L. STONE, (now in San Francisco,) in the Park-street Orthodox Church pulpit, and is quite as popular, as eloquent, as brilliant and as eccentric as was and is Parson STONE. He is a muscular Christian; drives fast horses, takes long walks, or "constitutionals," as such have been called since DICKENS' advent, pitches ball, plays at cricket and bowls, boats, hunts, is as fine a shot as almost any handler of the rifle you can find, is a scientific angler, and altogether a full-blooded, strong-limbed, tough-muscled, wide-awake, whole-souled and whole-lunged man. Like Parson Bland, in Professor TYLER'S *Brownsville Papers*, "he can out-walk, out-jump, out-skate, out-swim, out-fish, out-hunt, and out-preach any other man for twenty miles around." Mr. MURRAY is also one of the youngest preachers in the Boston pulpit, being but about 28 years old. He was discovered in Connecticut by the "Supplying Committee" of the church appointed after the departure of Mr. STONE, who had scoured the country through pretty much in search of somebody who could come up to their ideas of what a successor of their admired pastor should be, before they fit upon him; and he was when found but very little known beyond a comparatively small circle. By his sermons and his actions in and out of the pulpit, his perfect freedom of thought and movement, regardless of the rules laid down by the strict for the guidance of him who would be the perfect orthodox parson, he has already attracted a good deal of attention here in Boston, and caused some of the believers in the orthodoxy of the past to open their eyes rather wide at times. Noting his fondness for the noble contributor to the *Sports of the Turf*, many who remember Parson STONE'S strong likes in this direction, the style with which he drove his handsome pair up to the church door on pleasant Sundays, and the skill with which he held the lines while bowling on the fashionable drives on bright Summer afternoons, or frosty Winter days, declare that Mr. MURRAY supplies his vacant place most admirably. But enough of Mr. MURRAY; now to his book.

Its style is fresh, lively and exhilirating. In the first chapter the author acquaints the reader with the geography of the Wilderness, the character of the sporting therein, the outfit needed for the excursion, the cost, the best routes of entrance, and valuable suggestions as to guides and hotels, and contrivances of protection from gnats and from the black flies, which, by the way, he says are not such horrible insects as some writers would have us suppose, their bite being not severe nor ordinarily poisonous, and beside the bite of the mosquitos up there comparatively mild and harmless. This is the practical chapter, the chapter of sober information, and therefore it will claim a good share of the reader's closest attention. In the outset he tells everybody to go to the Adirondack Wilderness during the Summer months and "rough it," both male and female everybody, to get the most delicious sport that can be got, to admire the magnificent scenery which makes this Wilderness to rival Switzerland, to live the happiest of life, and to get the best of health, the cure for every ill. The cost of "going in" he estimates thus: Guide hire, $2 50 per day; board for self and guide while in the woods, $2 per week; miscellanies, $25; traveling expenses to and from either New-York or Boston, about $60; all the expenses for one person, of a trip of a month's duration, only about $125. The remaining chapters are mainly of sketches of the author's adventures in the Wilderness, which show that he is fully acquainted with the place of which he writes, is no half-way sportsman, and is thoroughly in love with the wild and free life of the woods. I cannot give but an extract or two, because I haven't room in this letter for more. Here is one that will indicate the style of the book, and the manner of sportsman Mr. MURRAY is:

"Now all ye lovers of bright waters and green sward, who lift a poor half-pounder with your big trolling-rod and call it sport, listen and learn what befel one of your craft at sunset at the pool of the Nameless Creek. A backward motion of the rod, and a half turn of the wrist, and the three flies leaped upward and ahead. Spreading themselves out as they reached the limit of the cast, like flakes of feathery snow they settled, wavering downward; when suddenly, up out of the depth, cleaving the water in two comet-like, the form of a trout appeared. At the same instant high in midair, their jaws closed on the barbed hooks. No shout from JOHN was needed to make me strike. I struck so quick and strong that the leader twanged like a snapped bow-string, and the tip of the light rod flew down nearly to the reel. All three were hooked. Three trout, weighing in the aggregate seven pounds, held by a single hair on a nine-ounce rod, in a pool fringed with lily-pads, forty or thirty feet across! Then followed what is enjoyment again I would ride thrice two hundred miles. The contest requiring nerve and skill on the fisher's part was to keep the plunging fish out of the lily-pads, in which should they once become entangled, the gut would part like a thread of cobweb in the spider's unmanageable line. Up and down, to and fro, they glanced. The little rod bent like a coachman's whip to the unusual strain, and the leader sung as it cut through the water, with the whirr of a pelted bullet. At last, when at the farthest corner of the pool, they doubled short upon the line, and, as one fish, ran straight for the boat. Fishermen know what that movement means. "Give 'em the butt! give 'em the butt!" shouted JOHN. "Smash your rod or stop 'em!" Never before had I feared to thrust the butt of that rod out toward an advancing fish; but here were three, each large enough to task a common rod, untired and frenzied with pain, rushing directly toward me. If I hesitated it was but an instant, for the cry of JOHN to "Smash her! smash your rod or stop 'em!" decided the matter. Gripping the extreme butt with one hand, and clutching the reel with the other, I held them steadily out toward the oncoming fish. 'Good bye, old rod,' I mentally exclaimed, as I saw the three gleaming forms dash under the boat; 'smash as you are you can't stand that.' An instant and the pressure came upon the reel. I gripped it tightly, not giving an inch. The pliant rod doubled itself up under the strain, until the point of the tip was stretched a foot below the butt, which grasped the butt, and the quivering lance-wood lay across the distended knuckles. Nor fish nor rod could stand that pressure long. I could feel the fibres creep along the delicate shaft, and the mottled line, woven of choicest silk, attenuated under the strain, seemed like a single hair. I looked at JOHN. His eyes were fastened upon the rod. I glanced down the stream, and even at the instant the three magnificent fish, forced gradually up by the leaney of what they could not break, broke the smooth surface, and lay with open mouths and gaping gills upon the film.

And this little poetical passage about the sleep one gets in the wilderness:

"What restful slumber was mine! And yet one pretty thing the chief of my limb did to fall upon me, as I stretched myself upon my bed of balsam-boughs, with Nature at my side, not twenty feet from the shore, where the ripples were playing coyly with the sand, and lulled by the low monotone of the pines, whose branches were my only shelter from the dew which gathered like green opals their spear-like stems, each as a falling star faded from sight—into forgetfulness. And then the waking! The air fresh with the aroma of the wilderness. The morning blowing its perfumed breezes into my face. The drip, drip of the odorous gum in the branches overhead, and the colors of russet, of orange and of gold streaking the eastern sky."

But to pass from this fascinating book. Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S "Ingham Papers," just out, is meeting with as ready a sale as his first collection of stories under the title of "If, Yes, and Perhaps." The new book purports to be "Some memorials of the life of Captain FREDERICK INGHAM, U. S. N., sometime pastor of the First Sandemanian Church in Naguadavick, and Major-General by brevet in the patriot service in Italy." Nearly all of the papers have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* or the *Almanac*, and include those that were so well known and admired when first printed under the name of "Round the World in a Hack," "Did he take the Prince to Ride," and "How Mr. Frye Would Have Preached it." The book is as *irresistible* as Mr. MURRAY'S, but I cannot give any extracts in the little space that I can give to the close of this letter. These two successes of Mr. HALE, "If, Yes, and Perhaps," and "The Ingham Papers," will, I understand, be followed with a third book in the Fall, which, no doubt, will prove a third success. In fact, Mr. HALE intimates this in a note to his memoir of Captain INGHAM, which reads: "There is an account of life at Naguadavick, and another of the City of Syberia, by Mr. INGHAM, which will be published, with some other studies of city life, by him in another volume."

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS have in press for early publication a story for children by JEAN INGELOW, called *Mopsa, the Fairy*; and a novel, *In Silk Attire*, in the handy-volume series, by WILLIAM BLACK, a new English novelist. *Mopsa*, although a story for little folks, is, like all Miss INGELOW'S stories, a story for old folks as well. It contains, I hear, several new songs, and is illustrated by a half dozen or more charming pictures. *In Silk Attire* is a reprint; it is the subject of a long and quite favorable review in the last London *Spectator*, and is said to be having a capital sale on the other side. Mr. BLACK has published one other novel besides *In Silk Attire*, which may be brought out here also as a handy volume. Miss ALCOTT'S second volume on "Little Women" is having a remarkable sale.

In addition to what I noted in my last letter about Boston literary matters as forthcoming from the press of LEE & SHEPARD, are these: A useful book, by Mrs. URSINO, wife of the German bookseller, called *An American Lady in Europe*, useful because it gives the cost of things, and tells how to live there with a limited income, and how to "do" Europe without spending a fortune; a book on Alaska, by Lieutenant WILLIAM H. DALL, son of Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, which is to be liberally illustrated from designs by himself; a new juvenile, *The Young Detective*, by ROSA ABBOTT; a book on "Causation," by ROWLAND G. HAZARD, author of the extensively-circulated and read *Freedom of Mind in Willing*; and a number of new editions of somewhat old, but, in their day, popular books.

The freshest literary notes are these: That in the Fall a book may be expected from OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and one from the "Concord Sage," and a volume of LOWELL'S essays; and that Miss LOUISA M. ALCOTT, the author, you know, of the "Little Women" books, is engaged in another story, which ROBERTS BROTHERS will include in their handy-volume series.

MUNROE.

PERSONAL.

We receive news to-day of the death at Trenton of JAMES EWING, Esq., son of the late Chief-Justice of New-Jersey, and a gentleman of ability, standing and influence in that State.

We understand that Mr. THURLOW WEED is on his way home from the South, where he has been spending the Winter, and may be expected to arrive within a few days. He is said to have been driven out of Aiken, S. C., by hordes of office-seekers, who followed him in person and by letter, begging for his "influence." We have a better police here than they have there. We hope he will avail himself of its services.

The Albany correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* states in his letter, published the 10th inst., that Mr. A. T. STEWART is a leading corporator in the Broadway Elevated Railroad bill. We are requested to state that this is not correct, and that if Mr. STEWART'S name has been used, its use is a fraud.

Mr. A. J. STEVENS, United States Consul at Windsor, Canada, is preparing a genealogical history of the STEVENS family, and solicits information from persons bearing that name which will aid him in perfecting the work.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer of the Hudson River Railroad Company, is dangerously sick at his residence near Sing Sing. He is suffering from a sudden and severe attack of erysipelas in the head.

TRUENNER & Co., of London, accuse Mr. HOLTEN, a rival publisher, of issuing a pirated edition of HANS BREITMANN'S poems, of which they are the authorized publishers for England.

Mrs. MARY H. CUTTS, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., who died in Boston on the 6th inst., at the age of 93 years, has left an estate of upwards of $200,000. Within a year she has given houses to six of her relatives. She was an eccentric personage, and much giving to saving—an admirable trait her heirs think.

The Boston *Transcript* prints a list of the rich "men" of Brookline. *Mrs.* N. J. BOWDITCH heads it.

Rev. JOHN MILES, for many years Bethel Chaplain in Albany, sailed Saturday morning for Europe, in the steamship Queen. He goes abroad by the advice of his physician.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a private letter, says that his health is excellent, and that he intends to return to this country this Spring. He adds:

"It has been my purpose to return this Spring to what was my home, and if permitted to do so, without injury or embarrassment to my friends, to engage in some business which may yield a support."

On the first of May, Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., are to open a new book-store on Broadway.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* denies the recent alarming reports of Mr. STANTON'S freshness, and says that hopes are entertained that he will soon emerge from the seclusion which his ill-health has rendered necessary.

FINE ARTS.

There will be a grand reception to-morrow evening at the National Academy of Design, on the opening of the Spring exhibition. We understand that the display of pictures will be very fine. Wednesday morning, the gallery will be opened to the public.

There is now on exhibition at Snedecor's Gallery, a spirited chromo-lithograph from BEARD'S humorous picture of the "Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe." It is of the exact size of the original painting, of which it is a very accurate reproduction. The tones of the sky and landscape, the expression and action of the unruly members of the dispirited old lady's household, are copied with skill and fidelity. In these respects, this chromo is one of the most successful works of its class we have ever seen.

At SCHAUS' gallery the chief attractions are the beautiful painting of the "Flower Girls," to which we have previously called attention, and "The Prayer in the Desert," an original and striking composition. Besides these he has a number of interesting works of art which are well worthy of attention.

KNOEDLER'S gallery still contains CHURCH'S magnificent "Niagara," and WILLIAM HART'S "Breaking Up of the Ice," one of the strongest and most original of his compositions.

SNOW IN NEW-ENGLAND.—In most parts of New-England this Spring is very backward. In the southern part of New-Hampshire, not more than forty miles north of this city, the fields are mostly covered with snow yet, and the farmers say they have never known a Spring when the snow melted so slowly. In the vicinity of Danbury, N. H., the snow on Wednesday of this week was about three feet deep on a level, and in some places the drifts were ten feet deep. It will be some time yet before anything can be done about the agricultural, spring work in the northern and central parts of New-England. In Connecticut there has been but little snow during the whole Winter, and the farmers of New-Haven are reported to have commenced plowing their fields for sowing and planting.—*Boston Journal, April 10.*

The California State Treasury.

From the San Francisco Alta California, March 13.

There are about $1,400,000 in the State Treasury, lying idle, including $500,000 of the Interest and Sinking Funds, $325,000 of the Harbor Protection Fund, $240,000 of the School Fund, $120,000 of the State School Land Fund, $132,000 of the Swamp Land Fund, $165,000 of the General Fund, and $93,000 of the Pacific Railroad Fund. Some of this cash must soon be paid out, but about $1,000,000 are always lying idle in the State Treasury. Is it not possible for the State to realize some revenue from that amount of money? If used to redeem State bonds, the credit of California and the price of her paper would rise considerably in the market. If the money were loaned out, the annual interest would be $100,000—a sum too large to be thrown away.

Suicide of a Saloon-Keeper by Poison.

An inquest was commenced yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, at No. 108 Washington-street, over the remains of EDWARD HANLEY, proprietor of the liquor saloon at that place, who committed suicide the night previous. It appears that the deceased left his saloon on Saturday evening for the purpose of collecting some money due him, and that he failed to do so. While on his collecting tour he indulged himself with several drinks, and became slightly intoxicated, and also purchased a quarter of an ounce of strychnine in a vial, after which he returned home, reaching it at 10 o'clock. As he entered the saloon he walked up to the bar and asked his bartender for a glass of gin, which the latter gave him. HANLEY then took the vial from his pocket, poured the contents into the glass of gin, and drank the entire mixture, there being poison enough in the dose to kill 200 persons. Scarcely had the wretched and semi-intoxicated man swallowed the contents of the tumbler than he sank to the floor in a state of insensibility. The fact that he had taken poison was then discovered for the first time, and a physician was summoned, who, on his arrival, administered the proper restoratives and antidotes, but without any success, owing to the immense quantity of the poisonous drug that had been imbibed by the patient. HANLEY lingered for an hour in this unconscious state, when death ensued.

The relatives of HANLEY seemed wholly unable to afford any clue to the motive that had prompted him to destroy his life in so desperate a manner, unless it might be the temporary depression of mind consequent upon his failure to collect the money he had sought. The store where the poison had been obtained could not be ascertained, as there was no label or address on the vial.

Dr. SHINN, Deputy Coroner, assisted by Drs. GOOD and MORTON, made a *post-mortem* examination as soon as the Coroner had been notified of the case. They found the stomach and brain both highly congested, the heart suffused with dark blood, and all the muscles in the body rigidly contracted, with other unmistakable evidences that death was caused by strychnine.

As the Coroner expressed a determination to discover, if possible, who had sold the poison to the deceased, the further examination of witnesses was abandoned, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

Resignation of Mr. Acton—Candidates for the Vacancy.

It is well known that for some time past Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, has been in failing health and unable to attend to the duties of his position. It will also be remembered that when he became aware that his illness would probably be protracted, he tendered his resignation to the Police Board, but it was not accepted and he was granted a leave of absence for three months, with the hope that his health would then be so far regained that he could resume his place at the Board. This expectation having been disappointed it is asserted that Mr. ACTON has now resigned absolutely, and that the document is in the hands of Senator POMEROY at Albany, who is awaiting an opportune moment for its presentation.

The fact of the resignation has become current in official circles, and several gentlemen are already named for the vacant Commissionership. More prominent among them are Judge LOW, Hon. SILAS DUTCHER, and Supervisor HENRY SMITH. Mr. DUTCHER is especially urged on the ground that Brooklyn is clearly entitled to a voice in the management of a Police force to which she is subjected, and that his residence in that City is largely in his favor. The other gentlemen, however, have powerful and active friends, and the contest promises to be exciting. It is expected that

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market did not show the improvement last week which was expected. The average attendance was only moderately good, and there was but very little enthusiasm. The first few days were dull, afterward a little change for the better, but it only lasted for a couple of days, and the market fell off again badly. During the temporary improvement a few fair sales of improved property were made, but for unimproved City lots there was no demand at any time. Hardly as many as usual were offered, and the actual sales were very few. The movement initiated by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. to have no more bogus sales has proved quite popular. When the other auctioneers adopt the same rule, and the numerous "bidders in" are relieved from duty, the number of sales reported will be greatly reduced, but the reports will have the merit of being truthful and correct—virtues they certainly cannot claim now—and, being reliable, will find favor among a large class of our responsible citizens, who at present do not value them very highly.

The market was greatly injured during the recent excitement, by the number of bogus sales made. The auctioneer it is true, was not always a party to the humbug, and was sometimes as much disappointed as any outside, but, if the rule is generally adopted, when property is offered with a limit, to announce that limit publicly at the salesroom before the property is put up, there will be no opportunity for any more of this class of unsatisfactory sales. Now is the time to act, and if action is promptly taken the salesroom will again be filled with earnest audiences, and the sales once more command public confidence.

The sales for the past week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$1,429,225
New-York unimproved property	221,375
Brooklyn improved property	111,625
Brooklyn unimproved property	326,040
Country property, including East New-York, Westchester County, &c., &c.	122,747
New-York leased property	62,400
Total for the week	$2,353,012

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$1,279,792
New-York unimproved property	663,165
Brooklyn improved property	154,950
Brooklyn unimproved property	291,320
Country property	107,025
Total for week ending April 3	$2,516,647

A comparison shows a slight improvement in New-York and Brooklyn improved property and country property, and a falling off in New-York and Brooklyn unimproved lots.

The season is rapidly approaching for large sales of country property on the ground, and this kind of sale is always popular. A bright, clear day, a free ride through a pleasant country and a bite of lunch, also gratuitous, help greatly to put a man in a buying humor; add to all these an auctioneer who understands himself and how to manage and keep both interested and in good humor the hundreds who are always present on such occasions, and a good day's sale is the almost certain result. Several such sales are already announced, and more soon will be.

In addition to the property to be disposed of in the salesroom, many very desirable locations are offered at private sale. Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE advertises 350 City lots on Central-avenue, in plots to suit the purchasers. The lots immediately adjoin the property recently sold for LEWIS G. MORRIS, are on the grade, in a well-settled neighborhood, and are convenient to the railroads. The particulars of numerous other pieces of valuable City and country property to be sold at private sale will be found in our advertising columns.

To-day Mr. JAMES M. MILLER has quite an extensive sale of Washington Heights property, consisting of eighty City lots and water fronts at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, fronting on Tenth-avenue, Boulevard and Harlem River. The location is very delightful, and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. The property possesses the advantages of gas, Croton water, &c., &c., and is convenient to the City by railroads, stages and boats. A pier is now being constructed at the foot of the property, at which the Harlem boats will stop.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer the plot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Washington and West Tenth streets; the two-story and attic frame house and lot, new No. 217 West Tenth-street, north side, east of Washington-street; the three-story high-stoop Dorchester stone house and lot No. 420 Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Also, by order of the executor, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 145 East Twenty-ninth-street, north side, between Third and Lexington avenues; four lots, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, 300 feet west of Third-avenue; the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 16 West Washington-place, and the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 58 West Ninth-street—lot 22x75 by half block.

▶ For to-morrow Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. advertise a sale of valuable business property on Canal, Centre and Walker streets, to close a copartnership interest. Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. advertise property on East Fourteenth, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-fourth streets, on Fifth-avenue, on West Forty-first and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, and a valuable house and lot on Second-place, Brooklyn. Mr. WILLIAM KEBELLY will offer property on One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell the house and lot No. 226 Williams-street, and Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will offer a house, stable and six lots of ground, situate on the east side of Grove-street, between Bushwick-avenue Boulevard and Broadway, in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., s. s., 27 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 22.7x117.9 ..... $22,500
Broome-st., No. 27, 20x100 7,200
Broome-st., No. 31, 18x100 7,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., 35.3 ft. s. of Cortlandt-st., 15.1x24.4 12,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., 24.4 ft. s. of Cortlandt-st., 19.7x24 12,000
Hester-st., No. 171, 21.8x76 5,700
Mott-st., known as lot No. 146, of Bayard's farm, 22x94 22,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 62.9 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21.9x80 14,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 75.6 ft. w. of Chrystie-st., 25.6x100 21,000
Mt.-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x80 10,000
Mt.-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Bowery, 20x144.1x irreg. 22,500
11th-st., n. s., 264.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22.4x92 21,000
103d-st., n. s., 1924.5 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 2,000
21st-st., n. s., 175.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x100 15,000
21st-st., n. s., 175.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17.2x98.4 15,000
26th-st., n. s., 162.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.10x98.9 16,000
27th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 9,000
40th-st., s. s., 68 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.4x98.9 12,000
41st-st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 7,600
44th-st., n. s., 278.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5 18,000
46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.4 18,000
46th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5 24,000
46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9 10,000
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.5 42,000
47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x98.9, block 34,000
49th-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.4 7,900
74th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x146 24,700
111th-st., s. s., corner of 2d-av., 50x100 4,500
116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 4,500
124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.11 9,000
126th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24x¼ block 6,000
126th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.10 6,000
146th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12.5x100.11 11,800
147th-st., n. s., 267.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 66.6x100.10 19,000
190th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11 22,500
21st-av., e. s., 67 ft. s. of 152d-st., 24x98 2,700
24th-av., e. s., 24.6 ft. n. of 26th-st., 19.1x97 12,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 42d-st., 25x100 45,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 60th-st., 100.8x125 65,500
9th-av., n. w. corner of 61st-st., 100.8x100.11 65,500
9th-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. s. of 71st-st., 25x100 16,250

Leases Recorded.

Broad-st., No. 140, 4 years, per annum $800
Hester-st., No. 120, 5 years, per annum 800
Liberty-st., No. 61, 3 years, per annum 5,000
West 35th-st., No. 124, 5 years, per annum 2,700
Avenue A, No. 233, 3 years, per annum 650

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 263.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100 ..... $6,800
Barbey-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Union-av., 25x100 710
Barbey-st., and Bay-av., n. e. corner, 125x100x irregular 2,770
Bay-av. and John-st., s. w. corner, 50x100 ..... }
Bay-av. and Barbey-st., s. e. corner, 50x100 ..... }
Barbey-st., 275 ft. s. of Union-av., 100x100 ..... }
Cooper-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Montell-st., 25x100 1,300
Degrau-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100 3,700
Douglass-st., n. s., 258 ft. w. of Bond-st., 17.9x100 3,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100 1,020
Henry and Congress-sts., s. e. corner, 63.10x200 4,000
Hicksby-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x100 800
Java-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Union-av., 40x100 4,400
John-st., e. s., 110 ft. s. of Bay-av., 60x100 400
John-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Union-av., 50x100 340
John-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-av., 100x100 1,200
Lortimer-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 18x88 2,300
Luquer-st., s. s., 124.6 ft. e. of Henry-st., 37x103 1,250
Macon-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 7,000
Madison-st., n. s., 81.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100 7,600
Madison-st., 100 ft. n. of Nostrand-av., 25x41.8 1,000
McKibben-st., n. s., 95.8 ft. w. of Bruen-st., 25x100 1,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 17x90 3,000
Shaffer-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100 1,000
Smith-st., 100 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 25x100 1,000
Smith and Wyckoff-sts., s. e. corner, 20x20 2,100
Union-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Willoughby-st., 100 ft. n. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Willoughby-st., 175 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x100 1,600
Willoughby-st., 225 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x100 1,700
Willoughby-st., 275 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x100 1,700
Willoughby-st., 325 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x100 1,700
Willoughby-st., 375 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x100 1,700
Willoughby-st.,

DRY GOODS.

AT SHILLIER & CO.'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 12,
CHENIE, MIXED, STRIPE AND PLAIN
POPLINS.
SILK SERGES,
SILK MIXTURES,
SUMMER SILK SPANGLINES,
WHITE MOHAIR,
Small figures, (for young ladies,) 87½c.
SILK STRIPE, FRENCH POPLINS, 87½c.
GRENADINES from auction, 87½c.
FRENCH JACONETS,
ORGANDIES in great variety,
ALSO,
TAFFETA PERCALE ROBES, from $4 50 to $8.
FRENCH PIQUES,
PLAIN WHITE, CORDED
AND FIGURED, 87½c., upward.
SILKS.
THREE CASES CHECK SILK,
BLACK, WHITE
AND ALL COLORS,
AT $2.
ALSO,
STRIPES.
BLACK SILK,
for summer suits, in
GLACE AND GRO GRAINE,
very good qualities, $1, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, and all prices to $7.
SHILLIER & CO.,
No. 765 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

EXTENSIONS FINISHED.

Having ENLARGED our premises, and doubled our store capacity, we are opening our Spring stock of
FANCY GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES and UNDERWEAR,
&c., at POPULAR PRICES.
We shall be continually making new additions of desirable goods, and are opening several new departments, which we have not included in our assortment heretofore.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204, 206 and 208 6th-av.,
No. 68 West 14th-st.,
No. 67 West 13th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,
IN THE
JOBBING ROOMS,
UP STAIRS.
YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS IN THE CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT RETAIL PRICES.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH ONLY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM. REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, NEW SHADES IN BONNET CRAPES, BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, EVERYTHING NEW.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., BARGAINS. BEST KID GLOVES, WARRANT EVERY PAIR.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

THOUSANDS OF SILK PARSOLS,

AT 75 CTS., 90 CTS., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND $2, EVERY STYLE, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, &c., &c.
ALSO, FULL LINE OF LEATHER BALMORALS, 75 CTS., $1, $1 25, $1 50 AND UPWARD. BEST IN THIS CITY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

STRAW GOODS, STRAW GOODS,

ALL THE NEW SHAPES AT
EDWARD RIDLEY'S,
309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE SHADES IN SATINS, $1 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SILK FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c., CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

REMOVAL.

THOS. H. GAYNOR'S Corset and Skirt Emporium, No. 765 Broadway, will remove on 1st of May to his other store, No. 504 Broadway, corner of 181st-st., previous to which he is offering his immense stock at half price.

THOS. H. GAYNOR,

Importer,
Nos. 765 and 504 Broadway.

ECONOMY.

BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT CANTRELLS NEW STORE
No. 361 6th-av.,
Between 155th and 156th sts.

RIBBONS.

J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869,
WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE
A large invoice of extra heavy GRO GRAIN SILKS from the most celebrated manufacturers of Paris and Lyons, specially selected for Ladies' Suits and Mantles.
Also,
A large assortment of GRO GRAIN SILKS at $1 50, $1 75, $1 88, $2, $2 25 and upward.
W. K. PETTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FOR SUITS AND DRESSES.
We are opening daily new and fresh styles.
We will also offer a large assortment of medium-priced goods, purchased at sacrifice during the past few days, prices commencing
AT 25c. PER YARD.
W. K. PETTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS, LACE POINTS, MANTLES, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
at prices much less than last season's.
W. K. PETTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,
from the large Auction Sales, at astonishing low prices. Towels at 12 per dozen, worth $1 25. Towels at $2 per dozen, worth $3 25. Napkins at $3, $4 25, $5 50, $6 50, $7 50, $8 50 per dozen. Wide Cotton Damasks at 62c., 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c. Best Cotton Damask Table Linens at 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c. Best Linen Damask Table Linens at $1 25, $1 25, $1 25, $1 25, $1 25, $1 25. Best Linen Damask Table Linens at $1 25, $1 25, $1 25, $1 25, $1 25, $1 25. Cotton Sheets, 2½ yards wide, at 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c., 87c. Best Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases. Linen and Marlin Curtains from 25c. to $1 25 per yard.
W. K. PETTON,
Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery, near Stanton-st.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS—JUST RECEIVED, an immense stock of Merrimac, Hamilton's, Allen's Pacific Mills, and other different styles, at 12½c. per yard. Also, Remnants of Unbleached Sheeting and Shirting muslins, at greatly reduced prices.
W. K. PETTON,
Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

THE GRANDS MAGAZINES DE LA MODE.—The great Fashion event in the establishment of the Grande Magasins de la Mode, Nos. 1 and 3 Bond-st., which has just taken place, showed to the highest quarter of Paris, Rue Mesnage, Michodière, Chaussée d'Antin, and Boulevard Haussmann, the New Opening of Spring Fashions, Dresses, Cloaks, Suits, Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Lingerie, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c., at right at the most exceedingly low prices.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF AN
IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS
AT RETAIL, AT IMPORTERS' PRICES, BY
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 501 GRAND-ST.
IRISH POPLINS! IRISH POPLINS!
50 PIECES OF
PURE SILK AND WOOL, in the most exquisite shades, at $1 25 per yard—cost value, $2.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 501 Grand-st.

TOO MUCH COTTON.
EVERYTHING ALL DOWN.
50 CASES AND BALES BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS AT RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GOOD BROWN MUSLINS	8c.
FINE BROWN MUSLIN	10c.
EXTRA FINE BROWN MUSLIN	12½c.
HEAVY STANDARD SHEETING	12½c.
WHITE MUSLIN	8c.
FINE WHITE MUSLIN	10c.
YARD-WIDE LAWNDALE	12½c.
SPLENDID QUALITY AND YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c., and 18c.	

100 DOZ. MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 50 each—"EARLY FRIDAY."
Also, at the same time and place, 100 PIECES NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, FOR SUITS, 8c., 8½c., and 37½c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
Nos. 501 Grand-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Opposite Arnold's new store.
BLGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Kids, 25 cents; Ladies', $1.
NOS. 599 AND 601 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., for impressing Envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:
Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¼ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 4¼ by 6½ inches.
Class No. 3, 700,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¼ inches.
Class No. 4, 700,000, more or less, 4½ by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ inches.
For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and brown-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.
All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing with the prescribed length of the flap, and must have neat printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be bended in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail, for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.
When ordered, more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 5,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package, by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.
The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters at bureau of the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.
Bids are also invited for 50,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 5 1-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner and form prescribed by the Department for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at Boston and New-York and in the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.
Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 100,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 3 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Department, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 500, and packed in packages of 5,000 each, addressed to Agent, Post-Office Bureau of the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.
All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required to be delivered at the Department, will be delivered as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.
The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of October, 1869.
Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application of the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.
Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered without the name of the manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.
The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.
Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interest.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Registered Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
JOHN A. KASSON,
Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for building, &c., of Primary School No. 13, on Houston-st., near Norfolk-st.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
J. R. HENNESSEY,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for "Additions and Alterations to Grammar School No. 40, situated on the 4th side of Avenue D, between 10th and 11th sts., near 10-av. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN STEATON,
CHARLES FLACK,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
DAVID E. KNAPP,
PATRICK DONIGAN,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 40, on 23d-st., near 3d-av.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the painting, repairing, &c., of Primary School No. 32, on 27th-st., near 1st-av.
Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MICHAEL RYAN,
A. G. SCHEUERMANN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. H. HAYWARD,
LEWIS J. KELLY,
Board of School Trustees Eighteenth Ward.
Dated April 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for building water closets, plumbing work, &c., in and for the existing Primary School No. 6 on 14th-st., near 5th-av. Plans and specifications of said work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DE LAMATER,
D. C. WANDELL,
JAMES WATSON,
Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 24, 1869.
SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1869, for building and equipping two steam Light-house Tenders, of the following dimensions:
Length from fore side of rabbet of stem to aft side of stern post ..... 125 feet.
Extreme breadth ..... 26 feet.
Depth of hold from inside of floor timber to under side of deck beam amidship ..... 8 feet.
Drawings and specifications, and all other details pertaining to the construction of these vessels, will be furnished upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for Building, Bridging and Masonry of 54½ miles of Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati will be received at this office until May 12, 1869. Profiles, maps and specifications can be seen on and after the 15th instant.
The above road starts from Dayton, running south of the city to the toll-gate on the Dayton and Cincinnati pike, thence via Franklin, Rice Bend and Shaw to a point in the neighborhood of a mile east of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Junction, thence via a line recently located by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company to Cincinnati, commencing on the east side of Mill Creek and connecting the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad tracks, and connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Cincinnati.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Comptroller.
New-York, April 5, 1869.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD Table in fair order. Address, giving age and price, Box Office Box No. 1,911.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGOT.....SATURDAY, April 17
FERRERE.....DUGRESNE.....SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....BOUSSAC.....SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, May 29
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $125 and $80.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers can avoid the annoyance from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers at this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SAMARIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 14
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 21
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28
CELTIC.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CUNARD.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin, $120 | Second Cabin $80
Cabin to Paris $145
No steerage passengers.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND ROUND THE WORLD.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New China branch steamer AMERICA, 4,400 tons register, SETH DOARE, Commander, will be dispatched about May 20 to June 1, (exact date will be duly announced,) for Hong Kong, touching at Cape Town, Point de Galle and Singapore. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the regular United States Mail Line, leaving Sept. 15 for San Francisco, via Yokohama, thus affording passengers an opportunity of taking passage in the Company's steamers round the world, or to San Francisco and thence by Pacific Railroad.
CABIN PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD:
To Cape Town ..... $500 | To Yokohama $300
To Point de Galle ..... 400 | To San Francisco 150
To Singapore ..... 350 | To New-York 180
To Hong Kong 300
An experienced surgeon on board; attendance and medicine free. A limited quantity of freight taken; freight, treasure, &c., for sister ports, apply at the Company's office, No. 20 Wall-st., to
RICHARD B. IRWIN, China Secretary.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
UNITED KING'D'M.April 17 | COLUMBIA.....May 8
BRITANNIA.....April 24 | CALEDONIA.....May 15
IOWA.....May 1 | EUROPA.....May 22
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $35; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Drafts issued payable of any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO BREMEN.
For Bremen and Copenhagen, via Cowes, taking passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first-class side-wheel passenger steamers of the line will leave Pier No. 42 North River as follows:
OCEAN QUEEN, C. SEABURY, Commander...April 27
ARIEL, A. G. JONES, Commander ..... May 8
Rates of Passage to Cowes or Bremen—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30, gold.
The accommodations of the OCEAN QUEEN for first-class passengers are unequaled for comfort, and she will sail on Tuesday, May 11, at 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove, while running on the route to Havre. Passengers are requested to examine her before engaging passage elsewhere.
Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents.
For freight, at No. 108 Pearl-st. | For passage, at No. 4 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
UNITED LINE of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).....Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 42 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	40
To Paris	135	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.....April 15 | TRIPOLI.....April 29
AUSTRIA.....April 22 | SALMATIA.....May 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin ..... 80 Gold.
Steerage ..... 30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at great rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO,	3,015 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	1,892 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,905 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO,	2,400 tons	May 5, at 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,905 tons	May 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE ..... (Gold) ..... $80.
STEERAGE ..... (Currency) ..... $30.
Saloons and staterooms at extra rates.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 20 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly thereafter.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$80, Currency	Cabin	$60, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$250	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medical and stewards' fees, one dollar.
APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CORBIN, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. B. RAY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WINN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TERKLEZAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. R. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILIPS.....April 12
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. PARKS.....May 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
ROSALIE, Capt. M. E. GRENNON,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to G. O. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. L. GREENE, (via Nassau,).....April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....April 29
For freight or passage apply to
G. O. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports for persons intending to travel abroad, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Clerk's Office, No. 31 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. L. HODGE, Passport Agent, 271 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
LEO, Capt. DRAKOE, TUESDAY, April 13,
from Pier No. 4, East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 38 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LOSHBURNE,
On SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Murray-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Boston, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....Saturday, April 17
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGE.....Saturday, April 24.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
M. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 32 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail April 22.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from annoyance and care and trouble, in respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and at infinity of annoyances which they are exposed to in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 64 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip: 6:20 A. M., Mail train for Greenport (9 A. M. Greenport train and Glen Cove); 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 4:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday trips leave at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
3 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
6:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
4:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change.
9 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 5:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 11 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking of baggage from any place may be left at the Company's offices, No. 241, 207 (corner 23d-st.) and 225 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Jackson, Dunham's, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
5 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany and Troy with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:45 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, to Niagara Falls. Sleeping car for Albany and Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars

A FAMILY BUTCHERED.

A Woman and Her Four Children Murdered by Her Husband—Statement of the Murderer.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, April 8.

A terrible, heart-sickening tragedy, which shocks the community, took place yesterday morning in Oakdale Township, Washington County, about ten miles from St. Paul. A farmer, named JAMES B. GRAY, well known to many in this city, in a fit of insanity killed his wife and four children. The perpetrator, JAMES B. GRAY, is a man about 40 years of age, a native of Harrisburg, Penn., powerfully built, six feet in height, fine form, long black hair and blue eyes. His wife, was 31 years of age. They were married at Hastings about eleven years ago. Her maiden name was ALICE FARLEY, and her relations, we believe, live near Hastings still. The four children were two boys and two girls, as follows: MARGARET, aged nearly 10; JAMES B., Jr., 8 years; DAVID, 5 years, and NELLY JANE, 2 years. The parents of the ill-fated man live within a short distance of the scene of the murder, and his four brothers and three sisters all reside in this State. He is the eldest and only one of the boys married. Two of the sisters are married, one resided in the same township and the other at Stillwater. The family removed to Minnesota some fourteen years ago.

In 1863, when living in Harrisburg, Penn., GRAY took a severe cold, which produced almost entire deafness. His disposition, previous to this, was eminently social, and he was very fond of company and proud of his personal appearance. He consulted the most eminent physicians in Harrisburg, St. Louis, and other cities, in hopes of obtaining relief, and as hope died out his disposition seemed to undergo a change. His deafness preyed upon his mind and affected his health, but up to within a short time ago no fears were entertained of his sanity. For three or four days he had been unusually low-spirited, and on Monday last his brother MAXWELL accompanied him to St. Paul and got some medicine. On Tuesday, however, he felt much more cheerful and was busily employed during the day in cutting wood. His brother MAXWELL left the family on Tuesday evening at five o'clock, and all were apparently happy and in cheerful spirits.

THE MURDERS DISCOVERED.

About daylight yesterday morning JAS. ARMSTRONG, a near neighbor, heard loud yells coming from the direction of GRAY's house. He walked over toward GRAY's place, and when near enough to hear distinguished GRAY's screams to be the exclamation, "Oh, come and hang me!" continually repeated. He walked a little nearer and saw GRAY sitting on the steps of the granary, with a rope in his hand, alternately whistling and screaming. ARMSTRONG ran at once to the residence of Mr. E. C. GRAY, the father of the unhappy man, and gave the alarm. The startled father took the nearest route across the fields, while ARMSTRONG and one of the brothers followed the road to GRAY's house. The aged father arrived first, and repairing to the house, pushed open the door. His four little prattling grand-children lay upon the floor, side by side, covered with a quilt, and their throats cut from ear to ear, and their faces gashed and cut in a horrible manner. Turning from the sickening sight, he staggered back to meet the gaze of his maniac son, who was advancing toward him with a rope in his hand. Closing with him at once, the agonized father would have added another to the ghastly list of victims but for the timely arrival of ARMSTRONG and the son HENRY. After a desperate struggle the frenzied maniac was securely bound. In answer to their inquiries regarding his wife he said, "I killed them all with the ax, and they are gone to heaven. Oh! hang me! hang me!" He finally told them that his wife was in the granary. There the body of Mrs. GRAY was found on the floor, also covered with a quilt.

THE MURDERED CHILDREN.

Upon entering the dwelling a most shocking sight met the eye. In the back part of the room are two beds, one on each side. That on the right was occupied by the father, mother and little girl. The one to the left, directly in front of the door, by the other children. The pillows of the latter were saturated with blood, and the bed was so tumbled as to indicate a considerable struggle. The other bed was no more disarranged than it would naturally be in the morning. Upon the floor, between the beds and the door, lay the murdered children, placed in a row, the largest nearest the foot of the beds, and the smallest, a sweet, mild-faced, light-haired little girl, between two and three years of age, nearest the door. Each one of them had their throats cut so thoroughly as to almost sever their heads from their bodies. These wounds were of the most horrible description. They were at least three or four inches in width, and extended clear across from ear to ear. Besides the gashes in her throat, there was an ugly one on the lower left jaw of MARGARET, the oldest girl. The horrible gashes were given while the father was kneeling upon the breasts of his children, with the blade of an axe in his hands, jamming the same down upon their throats. This accounts for the gash in MAGGIE's left jaw as well as for the depth of the wounds in the throats of his victims. The blow of the ax that killed the little girl went crashing through the bones of the breast and neck, so that one could look under the breast bone.

THE MOTHER.

In the granary lay the corpse of the wife and mother. This is an old shell of a building, entirely empty, a desolate and lonesome place. Mrs. GRAY lay with her feet to the door, and her face to the floor, in a puddle of blood, with her left arm extended. The only clothing she had on was a coarse, cotton night dress, a short rough vest belonging to her husband, which she had evidently put on to protect her from the cold morning air, while she accompanied her husband to the barn-yard, and a pair of coarse shoes, which in her haste she had left untied. She was a woman with a pleasant countenance, and about 30 years of age. Her night-dress was open in front, and upon her breast and other parts of her body were six or seven wounds his husband had given her with the carving knife. Her throat was also cut from ear to ear, and her face and the front part of her body were covered with blood, presenting an indescribably revolting and sickening sight.

THE CORONER'S JURY.

As soon as the tragedy was known a Coroner's jury was summoned, and an inquest held in the afternoon. At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that ALICE GRAY, her daughters MARGARET and NELLIE GRAY, and her sons DAVID GRAY and JAMES GRAY, came to their deaths upon their oaths do say that the said persons and each of them came to their deaths by wounds inflicted by JAMES GRAY, the husband of said ALICE GRAY, and father of said MARGARET, JAMES, DAVID and NELLIE GRAY, inflicted by a knife, by which their throats were cut, and by stabs with a knife, and by blows with an axe, and other instruments to the jury unknown.

THE PRISONER TAKEN TO JAIL.

Fastening the door of both the house and the granary, the horror-struck father, brother and neighbor left the scene of this awful murder, taking the raving lunatic with them. A team was procured, and MAXWELL GRAY, accompanied by Mr. ARMSTRONG and JAMES ARMSTRONG, started to St. Paul with the murderer, while other neighbors hurried off to inform the authorities. On the road to this city the prisoner was quiet, but on arriving at the jail, about 12 o'clock yesterday, the strength of several men was needed to drag him to a cell, and nothing could be obtained from him beyond the exclamation, "I killed them, and they are all in Heaven."

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

We visited the jail again about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and learned that the ill-fated prisoner had in a measure quieted down, and with the exception of an occasional paroxysm of maniacal fury in which he several times endeavored to destroy himself by beating his head against the sides of his cell, was comparatively calm. During one of these lucid spells he talked quite rationally, and gave the following account of the manner in which he committed the murders. In the main it tallies with the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest. His statement is as follows, as we took it down:

"I had not felt well for several days, and Tuesday night I was uneasy about one of my cows, that was about coming in, and was up and down several times to look after her. Just before daylight I went out again, and my wife came with me. On arriving at the yard I found the cow had a calf, but it was dead and another was sick, that I thought would die. (This existed only in his disordered mind, as no dead calf or sick cow was on the premises yesterday.) When I found this I thought I would commit suicide, for I was sick and would die soon, and that my family would be left destitute, and I thought it would be better to send them to Heaven at once. I at once took the grubbing hoe and struck my wife on the head with it. This did not kill her and she screamed terrible. I then stabbed her seven times, and she was dead. I took her up and carried her to the grain-house, and laid her down on the floor. Her screams had awakened the children, and MAGGIE came out the door. I had a hard time killing her. (Here he stopped to exclaim, "Oh, I tell you it was the bloodiest murder on record!") I then took the axe, and placed the other children down on the floor and put my knee on their breasts, and took the head of the axe so (describing the action, holding the axe by both hands) and chopped their heads off their throats and almost cut their heads off. I then put them side by side on the floor and got a rope and tried to hang myself but I couldn't succeed."

This was the substance of his story, but it was mixed up with other matter, about it being a bloody murder, that they were in heaven and he was going to hell, that he wanted to be hung, &c. He said he did not know what he was doing when he killed them, and that he was sorry he had done it, &c. The strictest watch is kept over him, and, when we last visited the jail, workmen were engaged in fixing a place in one of the corridors of the jail by which he could be lashed down during the night to prevent his doing himself damage.

Attempted Wife Murder.

GOTLIP REEBER, a butcher, and proprietor of the Plank Road House, at the junction of Montgomery-avenue and the Paterson Plank road, was arrested at 11 o'clock on Saturday night on a charge of attempting to murder his wife with a [illegible] knife. It appears that Reeber had been drinking for [illegible] and had quarreled with his family. Mrs. Reeber left the house, and her husband, on her return, followed her with a knife, and, after a chase of [illegible] her husband, as they ran, gave her a stab in the back, which, fortunately, did not take effect. Reeber then returned to the house, and, in quick succession, threw the water-pitcher, tumblers, [illegible] at his wife, who had fled to the house of a neighbor, where she had taken refuge. Reeber was taken to the station-house, and committed to await the result of his wife's injuries.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

Purchase of a Magnificent Building by the Methodist Book Concern and the Missionary Society—Description of the Edifice, With its Cost and Purposes—History of the Book Concern Since its Organization.

The "Methodist Book Concern," as it is technically known, now grown venerable in years, is, without exception, the most extensive publishing house in the world, having its main establishment in New-York, and its branches in several other leading cities of the United States. It is a regularly incorporated institution, with an immense capital, and is owned and directed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North. It is devoted to the publication and dissemination of books, magazines, tracts and newspapers, illustrative chiefly of the doctrines peculiar to Methodism, and of these millions of pages are annually passed from its great present into the hands of the people of every quarter of the globe. Of late years, its operations have grown to such gigantic proportions that it was felt to be necessary that more ample accommodations for its business requirements should be furnished. The buildings of the parent institution, which cover five deep lots of ground on Mulberry-street, and one on Mott-street, in this City, have long since become far too small for the purposes of the Concern, and the procuring of more eligible and commodious quarters has been greatly desired.

The subject was carefully considered by the General Conference, held at Chicago, last year, and the result was that the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Conference that it is highly desirable that more commodious rooms should be provided for the use of the Book Concern, Missionary society, and our other central institutions in the City of New-York, and that, if practicable, all these should be in the same building.

Resolved, That —— be and they are hereby appointed a commission, with full powers to purchase grounds and erect thereon suitable buildings for the above-named purposes to be the exclamation, "Oh, come and hang me!" continually repeated. He walked a little nearer and saw GRAY sitting on the steps of the granary, with a rope in his hand, alternately whistling and screaming. ARMSTRONG ran at once to the residence of Mr. E. C. GRAY, the father of the unhappy man, and gave the alarm. The startled father took the nearest route across the fields, while ARMSTRONG and one of the brothers followed the road to GRAY's house. The aged father arrived first, and repairing to the house, pushed open the door. His four little prattling grand-children lay upon the floor, side by side, covered with a quilt, and their throats cut from ear to ear, and their faces gashed and cut in a horrible manner. Turning from the sickening sight, he staggered back to meet the gaze of his maniac son, who was advancing toward him with a rope in his hand. Closing with him at once, the agonized father would have added another to the ghastly list of victims but for the timely arrival of ARMSTRONG and the son HENRY. After a desperate struggle the frenzied maniac was securely bound. In answer to their inquiries regarding his wife he said, "I killed them all with the ax, and they are gone to heaven. Oh! hang me! hang me!" He finally told them that his wife was in the granary. There the body of Mrs. GRAY was found on the floor, also covered with a quilt.

THE MURDERED CHILDREN.

Upon entering the dwelling a most shocking sight met the eye. In the back part of the room are two beds, one on each side. That on the right was occupied by the father, mother and little girl. The one to the left, directly in front of the door, by the other children. The pillows of the latter were saturated with blood, and the bed was so tumbled as to indicate a considerable struggle. The other bed was no more disarranged than it would naturally be in the morning. Upon the floor, between the beds and the door, lay the murdered children, placed in a row, the largest nearest the foot of the beds, and the smallest, a sweet, mild-faced, light-haired little girl, between two and three years of age, nearest the door. Each one of them had their throats cut so thoroughly as to almost sever their heads from their bodies. These wounds were of the most horrible description. They were at least three or four inches in width, and extended clear across from ear to ear. Besides the gashes in her throat, there was an ugly one on the lower left jaw of MARGARET, the oldest girl. The horrible gashes were given while the father was kneeling upon the breasts of his children, with the blade of an axe in his hands, jamming the same down upon their throats. This accounts for the gash in MAGGIE's left jaw as well as for the depth of the wounds in the throats of his victims. The blow of the ax that killed the little girl went crashing through the bones of the breast and neck, so that one could look under the breast bone.

THE MOTHER.

In the granary lay the corpse of the wife and mother. This is an old shell of a building, entirely empty, a desolate and lonesome place. Mrs. GRAY lay with her feet to the door, and her face to the floor, in a puddle of blood, with her left arm extended. The only clothing she had on was a coarse, cotton night dress, a short rough vest belonging to her husband, which she had evidently put on to protect her from the cold morning air, while she accompanied her husband to the barn-yard, and a pair of coarse shoes, which in her haste she had left untied. She was a woman with a pleasant countenance, and about 30 years of age. Her night-dress was open in front, and upon her breast and other parts of her body were six or seven wounds her husband had given her with the carving knife. Her throat was also cut from ear to ear, and her face and the front part of her body were covered with blood, presenting an indescribably revolting and sickening sight.

THE CORONER'S JURY.

As soon as the tragedy was known a Coroner's jury was summoned, and an inquest held in the afternoon. At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that ALICE GRAY, her daughters MARGARET and NELLIE GRAY, and her sons DAVID GRAY and JAMES GRAY, came to their deaths upon their oaths do say that the said persons and each of them came to their deaths by wounds inflicted by JAMES GRAY, the husband of said ALICE GRAY, and father of said MARGARET, JAMES, DAVID and NELLIE GRAY, inflicted by a knife, by which their throats were cut, and by stabs with a knife, and by blows with an axe, and other instruments to the jury unknown.

THE PRISONER TAKEN TO JAIL.

Fastening the door of both the house and the granary, the horror-struck father, brother and neighbor left the scene of this awful murder, taking the raving lunatic with them. A team was procured, and MAXWELL GRAY, accompanied by Mr. ARMSTRONG and JAMES ARMSTRONG, started to St. Paul with the murderer, while other neighbors hurried off to inform the authorities. On the road to this city the prisoner was quiet, but on arriving at the jail, about 12 o'clock yesterday, the strength of several men was needed to drag him to a cell, and nothing could be obtained from him beyond the exclamation, "I killed them, and they are all in Heaven."

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

We visited the jail again about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and learned that the ill-fated prisoner had in a measure quieted down, and with the exception of an occasional paroxysm of maniacal fury in which he several times endeavored to destroy himself by beating his head against the sides of his cell, was comparatively calm. During one of these lucid spells he talked quite rationally, and gave the following account of the manner in which he committed the murders. In the main it tallies with the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest. His statement is as follows, as we took it down:

"I had not felt well for several days, and Tuesday night I was uneasy about one of my cows, that was about coming in, and was up and down several times to look after her. Just before daylight I went out again, and my wife came with me. On arriving at the yard I found the cow had a calf, but it was dead and another was sick, that I thought would die. (This existed only in his disordered mind, as no dead calf or sick cow was on the premises yesterday.) When I found this I thought I would commit suicide, for I was sick and would die soon, and that my family would be left destitute, and I thought it would be better to send them to Heaven at once. I at once took the grubbing hoe and struck my wife on the head with it. This did not kill her and she screamed terrible. I then stabbed her seven times, and she was dead. I took her up and carried her to the grain-house, and laid her down on the floor. Her screams had awakened the children, and MAGGIE came out the door. I had a hard time killing her. (Here he stopped to exclaim, "Oh, I tell you it was the bloodiest murder on record!") I then took the axe, and placed the other children down on the floor and put my knee on their breasts, and took the head of the axe so (describing the action, holding the axe by both hands) and chopped their heads off their throats and almost cut their heads off. I then put them side by side on the floor and got a rope and tried to hang myself but I couldn't succeed."

This was the substance of his story, but it was mixed up with other matter, about it being a bloody murder, that they were in heaven and he was going to hell, that he wanted to be hung, &c. He said he did not know what he was doing when he killed them, and that he was sorry he had done it, &c. The strictest watch is kept over him, and, when we last visited the jail, workmen were engaged in fixing a place in one of the corridors of the jail by which he could be lashed down during the night to prevent his doing himself damage.

Attempted Wife Murder.

GOTLIP REEBER, a butcher, and proprietor of the Plank Road House, at the junction of Montgomery-avenue and the Paterson Plank road, was arrested at 11 o'clock on Saturday night on a charge of attempting to murder his wife with a [illegible] knife. It appears that Reeber had been drinking for [illegible] and had quarreled with his family. Mrs. Reeber left the house, and her husband, on her return, followed her with a knife, and, after a chase of [illegible] her husband, as they ran, gave her a stab in the back, which, fortunately, did not take effect. Reeber then returned to the house, and, in quick succession, threw the water-pitcher, tumblers, [illegible] at his wife, who had fled to the house of a neighbor, where she had taken refuge. Reeber was taken to the station-house, and committed to await the result of his wife's injuries.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

Purchase of a Magnificent Building by the Methodist Book Concern and the Missionary Society—Description of the Edifice, With its Cost and Purposes—History of the Book Concern Since its Organization.

The "Methodist Book Concern," as it is technically known, now grown venerable in years, is, without exception, the most extensive publishing house in the world, having its main establishment in New-York, and its branches in several other leading cities of the United States. It is a regularly incorporated institution, with an immense capital, and is owned and directed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North. It is devoted to the publication and dissemination of books, magazines, tracts and newspapers, illustrative chiefly of the doctrines peculiar to Methodism, and of these millions of pages are annually passed from its great present into the hands of the people of every quarter of the globe. Of late years, its operations have grown to such gigantic proportions that it was felt to be necessary that more ample accommodations for its business requirements should be furnished. The buildings of the parent institution, which cover five deep lots of ground on Mulberry-street, and one on Mott-street, in this City, have long since become far too small for the purposes of the Concern, and the procuring of more eligible and commodious quarters has been greatly desired.

The subject was carefully considered by the General Conference, held at Chicago, last year, and the result was that the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Conference that it is highly desirable that more commodious rooms should be provided for the use of the Book Concern, Missionary society, and our other central national